tion and control programme so far to the Centre and the States;

(b) whether there had been some glaring shortcomings in the nation's AIDS programme; if so, what and how it is proopsed to eradicate them and to provide quality and non-stigmatised medical care to high risk groups; setting up of special STD clinics in strategic places like petrol pumps, brothels and highways for providing counselling to the risk groups like truck drivers, rickshawallahs and three-wheeler drivers;

(c) whether Government are other programme coordinators are rethinking their strategies because according to their own estimates three States in India — Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra will have over two lakh full blown HIV cases in the next five years; and

(d) if so, how it propose to plug lacunae in AIDS control programme break out like an epidemic in some areas and ensure infection free environs in Government hospitals atleast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) In terms of the credit agreement signed with the World Bank for implementation of the National AIDS Control Programme, the Bank has reimbursed US Dollar 17.85 million up to 31st March, 1995.

(b) The national AIDS Control Programme is based on sound strategies aimed at both prevention and care. Efforts have been already initiated to remove myths and taboost and provide non-stigmatised services to those who require them. Special Intervention programmes among the risk-behaviour groups have been taken up in hand also.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Guidelines on control of nospital infection have been formulated and issued to all States/Union Territories for strict observance. The programme is being monitored and reviewed from time to time to keep it on course.

Order banning the supplying of Surbex-T

3877. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders some time last year banning the supply of SURBEX-T and host of other such medicines to the CGHS beneficiaries, although prescribed by the Specialists as "essential";

(b) if so, the rationale behind these orders;

(c) whether the non-supply is causing considerable inconvenience to the aged beneficiaries, who need such medicines to get alongwith their lives;

(d) whether Government would reconsider this decision and provide this and other such medicines to CGHS beneficiaries aged above 75 years; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Tab. Polybion, a formulary medicine, containing the same vitamins as in SURBEX 'T' viz. Vitamin 'B' complex and Vitamin 'C' is always available in the CGHS dispensaries.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमों में विदेशी सहायता

3878. **श्री एम.एम. सुरजेवाला :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विदेशी सहायता से कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों का राज्यवार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस संबंध में अभी तक राज्य वार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं तथा इस संबंध में क्या उपलब्धियां रही हैं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में संतोषजनक परिणाम प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एबन सिंह घाटोवार) (क) सूचना विवरण में दी गयी है। : (नीचे देखिए)

(ख) और (ग) बाह्य सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं में आवधिक समीक्षाओं जिसमें परिवार कल्याण विभाग द्वारा की जाने वाली समीक्षाएं शामिल हैं ; और परियोजना के अन्त में किए जाने वाले मूल्यांकन के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। इनसे यह पता चला है कि कुल मिलकर निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त किया जा रहा है ।

विवरण

विदेशी सहायता से कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा

1. **विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (डब्ल्यू एच ओ) :**

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन संस्थाओं और कार्मिक शक्ति को सुदृढ़ करने, कार्यशालाएं सेमिनार आयोजित करने आदि जैसे विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के लिए सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने 1994 और 1995 के दौरान परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के लिए 3.48 मिलियन डालर की सहायता प्रदान करनी है।

2. **संयुक्त राष्ट्र जनसंख्या निधि :**

यू.एन.एफ.पी.ए. सहायता से कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार हैं:—

क्रम.सं.	परियोजना के नाम	लागत	कवर किये गये राज्य	टिप्पणि
1	2	3	4	
1	क्षेत्रीय परियोजनायें	96.79 करोड़	हिमाचल प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान	
2	नौ स्केलपेल नसबन्दी सहित नसबन्दी और सूक्ष्म शल्य चिकित्सीय पुनर्नलिकाकरण में प्रशिक्षण हेतु उत्कृष्टता केन्द्रों की स्थापना	1797640 डालर	आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्यप्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, तमिलनाडु और दिल्ली	

1	2	3	4	5
	3. आई यू डी का विनिर्माण	5101568 डालर		यह सहायता हिन्दुस्तान टेलेक्स लि०, त्रिवेन्द्रम में आई यू डी के देशी निर्माण के लिए एक संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए है है ।
	4. लेपरोस्कोपिक नसबन्दी के लिये ट्यूबरिंग	1875000 डालर	ये सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए है ।	
	5. जनसंख्या शिक्षा (स्कूली शिक्षा)	2.86 मिलियन डालर	मेघालय, गोवा, दमन व दीव, लक्षद्वीप, दादरा व नगर हवेली को छोड़ कर सभी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ।	जनसंख्या शिक्षा को स्कूली और अनौपचारिक पाठ्य सामग्री में शामिल किया जा रहा है । संपूर्ण साक्षरता अभियानों के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा में संदेशों को विशेष रूप से शामिल किया जा रहा है ।
	6. जनसंख्या शिक्षा (वयस्क शिक्षा)	1.4 मिलि. डालर	आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, दिल्ली, हरियाणा, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, चंडीगढ, हि० प्र०, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उ०प्र०, पं० बं० और असम	
	7. जनसंख्या शिक्षा (उच्चतर शिक्षा)	1.05 मिलि. डालर	इसे विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के जरिये 12 जनसंख्या शिक्षा संसाधन केन्द्रों अर्थात् एन.ई.एच विश्वविद्यालय गुजरात, विद्यापीठ, जाम नगर विश्वविद्यालय, केरल विश्वविद्यालय गांधीग्राम रूरल संस्थान (ता.ना.) पूणे-विश्वविद्यालय, वर्द्धमान विश्व विद्यालय, (म०प्र०), रांची विश्वविद्यालय और एस.एन.डी.टी. महाराष्ट्र ।	लगभग 12000 जनसंख्या शिक्षा क्लबों को जनसंख्या स्थितिकरण के संबंध में जागरूकता में वृद्धि करने के लिये कालेजों में विविध कार्यकलाप को चलाने हेतु सहयोग दिया जा रहा है । शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा टी.पी. आर. और राष्ट्रीय समीक्षा की जाती है ।

1	2	3	4	5
8.	जननेताओं को संग्राह्य बनाना तथा शामिल करना ।	477518 डालर	आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, कर्नाटक, मध्यप्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल, गुजरात, हरियाणा, केरल, बिहार	
9.	पश्चिम बंगाल में जलपायगुड़ी में बागानों के कामगारों के लिये एकीकृत परजीवी और निग्रंहण और परिवार कल्याण	168 लाख रु.		इन परियोजनाओं का उद्देश्य दंपती सुरक्षा दर में वृद्धि करना, स्वास्थ्य मातृ एवं शिशु/ परिचर्या की व्यवस्था करना है । इन परियोजनाओं की हर वर्ष एक त्रिपक्षीय बैठक आयोजित करके नियमित रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है ।
10.	गुजरात जनजातीय जनसंख्या में व्यापक परिवार कल्याण और कौशल विकास परियोजना	174.00 लाख रु०		
11.	बीड़ी कामगारों के लिए परिवार कल्याण शिक्षा	188 लाख रु०	उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल	
12.	गुजरात के 30 गांवों के दुध उत्पादकों के लिए परिवार कल्याण शिक्षा और सेवाएं	39 लाख रु०	गुजरात	
13.	मुख सेव्य गोलियों के लिए कच्चे माल की सप्लाई	2.7 मिलि. डालर	ये सप्लाइयां मुख सेव्य गोलियों के विनिर्माण के लिए हैं जो सभी राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सप्लाई की जाती है ।	
14.	भारत के महापंजीयक तथा जनगणना आयुक्त के कार्यालय का आधुनिकीकरण	461000 डालर	यह परियोजना भारत के महापंजीयक तथा जनगणना आयुक्त के कार्यालय को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए है ।	
15.	महिलाओं, जनसंख्या एवं विकास के लिए हरियाणा एकीकृत परियोजना ।	37.64 करोड़ रुपए	हरियाणा	

यू.एन.एफ.पी.ए. सहायता को अन्य कार्यक्रमों, जो तैयार किए जा रहे है, के लिए समुपयोग करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

3. यूनाइटेड नेशनल चिल्ड्रन फंड (यूनिसेफ) :

यूनिसेफ शिशु जीवन रक्षा तथा सुरक्षित मातृत्व कार्यक्रम के लिए विश्व बैंक के समान दे रहा है। यह कार्यक्रम सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 100 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम के रूप में चरणवार ढंग से चलाया जा रहा है। 1991-95 की अवधि के लिए 107 मिलियन यू. एस. डालर दिए गए हैं।

4. विश्व बैंक

राज्यों में भारतीय जनसंख्या परियोजना के रूप में जानी जाने वाली निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं :-

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	लागत	शामिल राज्य	अभ्युक्तियां
1.	आई.पी.पी.-V	117.40 करोड़ रु०	बम्बई एवं मद्रास शहर	
2.	आई.पी.पी-VI	204.41 करोड़ रु०	उत्तर प्रदेश ,मध्य प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश	
3.	आई.पी.पी.-VII	335.72 करोड़ रु०	पंजाब, हरियाणा, गुजरात, बिहार तथा जम्मू व कश्मीर	
4.	आई.पी.पी -VIII	223.37 करोड़ रु०	कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद, दिल्ली तथा बैंगलूर	
5.	आई.पी.पी.-IV	335.00 करोड़ रु०	कर्नाटक, असम, राजस्थान	

विश्व बैंक सहायता का समुपयोजन शिशु जीवनरक्षा एवं सुरक्षित मातृत्व कार्यक्रम तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा नेट कार्यक्रमों के लिए भी किया जा रहा है। शिशु जीवनरक्षा एवं सुरक्षित मातृत्व परियोजना के लिए 1991-92 से 1994-95 की अवधि के लिए 214.53 मिलियन यू. एस. डालर खर्च की वचनबद्धता दी गई ।

5. नार्वे अन्तरराष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी:

प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम के कार्यकरण में सुधार लाने, उन्नत संभार तंत्रीय सहायता व्यापक सूचना, शिक्षा तथा संचार एवं उपलब्ध कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रबन्ध सूचना प्रणाली में सुधार के लिए कर्नाटक एवं उड़ीसा में 6 मिलियन एन. ओ. के.-लगभग (2.5 करोड़ रु.) की नोराड सहायता से एक नवींकर परियोजना चलाई जा रही है ।

6. यू.एस.एड अन्तरराष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी :

इस समय निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों के लिए यू.एस.एंड सहायता प्राप्त की जा रही है:—

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	लागत	शामिल राज्य	अभ्युक्तियां
1.	जनसंख्या अनुसंधान केन्द्रों के सर्वेक्षण तथा अनुसंधान सामर्थ्य को सुदृढ़ करना	3.3 मिलियन डालर	यह सहायता 18 जनसंख्या अनुसंधान केन्द्रों के लिए है। इस सहायता का देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित जनसंख्या अनुसंधान केन्द्रों के सुदृढ़ करने एवं सभी 25 राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए समुपयोग किया जा रहा है।	
2.	जनसंख्या अनुरूपण परियोजना	400,000 डालर	यह सहायता किसी खास राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए नहीं है।	
3.	(पी.वी.ओ.एच.–II) योजना स्वैच्छिक निजी स्वास्थ्य संगठन–II योजना	10 मिलियन डालर	यह सहायता देश भर के स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के लिए है।	
4.	परिवार नियोजन सेवा परियोजना एजेंसी में नव-परिवर्तन	325 मिलियन डालर	उत्तर प्रदेश	

7. समुद्रपार विकास प्रशासन (ओ एस डी) :

समुद्रपार विकास प्रशासन वित्तपोषित क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना 65.66 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत से उड़ीसा के पांच जिलों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

8. डेनिश अन्तरराष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी (डानिडा) :

डेनिश अन्तरराष्ट्रीय एजेंसी, से सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाएं मध्य प्रदेश के 8 जिलों व तमिलनाडु के दो जिलों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इस परियोजना पर कुल लागत 46.62 करोड़ रु. है।

News item captioned "wonder drug to cure filariasis"

3879. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Hindustan Times dated April 1, 1995 under the caption "Wonder Drug to cure Filariasis" wherein it has been stated that a drug has been found to be effective in treating lymphatic Filariasis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ayurvedic Drug "SHAKHOTAKA" has shown promise as an alternative antifilarial drug, as a result of studies and clinical trials. Further trials are underway.

Recommendations of staff Inspection Unit

3880. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that considerable delay is being made in implementation of the recommendations of the Staff Inspection Unit, Government of India, report in respect of the CGHS Units of Indian system of Medicine & Homoeopathy in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when Government propose to implement the report and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c) The Staff Inspection Unit report in respect of the CGHS units of Indian System of Medicines and Homoeopathy in Delhi will be processed and take up after a decision on the STU report on allopathic dispensaries is taken.

Vacant post of Homoeopathic Pharmacist in R. K. Puram dispensary

3881. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Homoeopathic Pharmacist is lying vacant in CGHS Homoeopathic Dispensary, Sector-XII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi from October, 1993;

(b) if so, the reasons for not filling up the vacant post so far;

(c) whether any step is being taken by Government to fill the vacant post; and

(d) by when Government propose to fill the vacant post of Homoeopathic Pharmacist in the said dispensary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) As per reservation roster, the vacant post is reserved for an S.T. point an S.T. candidate. Necessary action to appoint an S.T. candidate to the above post is already under process. The post will be filled up as soon as an S.T. candidate becomes available.

Kidney transplantation in satellite towns near Delhi

3882. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that there is a spurt in Kidney transplantations in satellite towns near Delhi since the Transplantation of Human Organs Act;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to implement the Act effectively to curb malpractices in Human Organs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) No such information is available with the Government.

(c) and (d) The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 has come into force with effect from 4-2-1995 in the States of Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra and all the Union Territories. The other States have been requested to adopt the above mentiond Act. It is now for the concerned States to take further appropriate action in this regard. The State Government of Karnataka has since adopted this Act after the State Governments of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu are going to adopt this Act shortly. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh have promulgated an Ordinance in this behalf vide Ordinance No. 7 of 1995.

Harmful toothpastes

3883. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Toothpastes to bear warning for kids" as reported in the Hindustan Times dated the 17th February, 1995;

(b) if so, whether the toothpastes containing flourides are harmful for children;

(c) whether any statutory warning on those toothpastes would be enforced; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Toothpastes containing excess of fluoride, when used continuously may be harmful.

(c) and (d) The Government have initiated steps to prohibit use of fluoride — toothpaste by children below seven years of age. The stautory warning when finalised in consultation with Dental Health Experts shall be enforced by the Government. The Govt. has notified that fluoride toothpaste shall not contain fluoride more than 1000 ppm.

Final Report of the Technical Advisory Committee on plauge

3884. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 672 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 16th March, 1995 and state;

(a) whether the final Report of the Technical Advisory Committee constituted to determine the factors responsible for the out-break of plauge has now been received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) The report is expected to be submitted by 31.7.1995.

Cornea grafting facilities in the country

3885. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the measures envisaged under the National Blindness Control Programme;

(b) whether Cornea grafting has been accepted as a method for restoring sight for the blind;

(c) what is the number of eye banks in the country, State-wise where cornea grafting facilities are available; and

(d) whether Government have formulated any action plan to promote eye donation cause and enlist support of non-Governmental voluntary organisations for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVER): (a) The various measures taken to control blindness under National programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) *inter-alia* include

(i) Strengthening of Ophthalmic infra-structure,

(ii) Expanding the coverage to rural and tribal areas,

(iii) Training of Ophthalmic manpower,

(iv) Establishment of District Blindness Control Societies.

(v) Creating awareness about the eye care in the masses, and

(vi) Increasing financial Outlays.

(b) Yes, Sir. It can be used only in the case of corneally blind persons.

(c) A statement showing the details of Eye Banks where Cornea grafting facilities are available is enclosed. (*See* below).

(d) Under the programme, one time non-recurring assistance of Rs. 1.75 lakhs and recurring assistance of 0.25 lakhs is admissible for the development and maintenance of eye banks in the Voluntary Sectors. Since 1986, a National Fortnight on Eye Donation is being observed every year from 25th Aug. to 8th Sept. to generate awareness about Eye Donation.

Statement

Statewise details of Eye Banks in the country where cornea grafting facilities are available

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Cornea Grafting Centres
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1
2	Assam	1
3	Bihar	1
4	Chandigarh	1
5	Delhi	3
6	Gujarat	3
7	Haryana	3
8	Karnataka	3
9	Kerala	2
10	Madhya Pradesh	2
11	Maharashtra	8
12	Punjab	3
13	Rajasthan	3
14	Tamil Nadu	5
15	Uttar Pradesh	3
16	West Bengal	1
		43

News item captioned "Ayurvedic cure for AIDS"

3886. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the Hindustan Times dated the 10th April, 1995 captioned 'Ayurvedic cure for AIDS" successfully tried and found useful on nearly 45 HIV positive patients in the U.S. recently;

(b) if so, whether any scientific evaluation/study of the herbal compound and the way it works on the AIDS virus is proposed to be undertaken by Government of India in collaboration with a California based physician, Dr. George Essay after making full research and consultation with Mr. F. A. Majeed, the Indian Herbalist; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is not aware of any such study being conducted in collaboration with any California based physician.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of kidney banks in the country

3887. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up "kidney banks" in Delhi and other metropolitan cities with the enforcement of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994;

(b) if so, by when, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any research has been done for the duration of time, within which a Kidney is to be transplanted in the body of the recipient after its removal from a donor's body and what steps are requried to be taken if the recipient is not immediately available during this time i.e. in the absence of proposed bank; and

(d) whether Government propose to open any special cell for the purpose of keeping liaison amongst recipients/donors and proposed kidney bank doctors for timely transplantation after removal, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVER): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) The results are always good, if the organ to be transplanted is transplanted immediately after its removal from the live donor, brain stem dead donor and cadveric donor. There are accepted scientific methods to keep the organ properly transfused and stored, if the receipent is not immediately available. At present, a number of cases with end stage renal failures are registered with all the institutions engaged in kidney transplantation and therefore, immediate transplantation of the kidney in the receipent is possible. However, in future, as the organ transplantation becomes more popular and more and more organs are available, the development of organ-banks will become necessary.

(d) The deliberations are in progress. A meeting of all major hospitals of Delhi was held on 17-4-1995 under the Chairmanship of Director General in order to, inter-alia find out the methods of optimum utilisation of human organs.

Amount spent on implementation of family welfare programmes

3888. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government on implementation of family welfare programmes during the last three years; and

(b) what is the budget allocation for implementation of Family Welfare Programmes for the year 1995-96 for the different States, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The amount spent on Family Welfare during the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount
1991-92	107.51
1992-93	1190.40
1993-94	1522.62

(b) During the year 1995-96, an amount of Rs. 1581.00 crores has been allocated for implementation of Family Welfare Programme. This includes Rs. 1396.80 crores for disbursement to the States. State-wise allocation has not yet been finalised.

Study on legislation of AIDS passed by foreign countries

3889. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied various legislations passed by foreign countries with regard to AIDS; and

(b) if so, what comparative studies have been done by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on how the foreign countries have legislated to curb and control AIDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) While the Government is aware of the various legislation enacted in some countries with regard to AIDS, it is generally accounted that legislation is not very effective to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in any country.

ध्वनि प्रदूषण के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन

3890. श्री सोमपाल : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लाउड स्पीकरों के अत्याधिक उपयोग के कारण ध्वनि प्रदूषण बड़े शहरों में ही नहीं बल्कि छोटे कस्बों और गांवों में भी बहुत बढ गया है इसके कारण लोगों के शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई अध्ययन कराया है और यदि हां तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(ग) इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कारगर कदम उठाए हैं अथवा उठाने का विचार है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार धार्मिक स्थलों, समारोहों और जनसभाओं में ध्वनि विस्तारक यंत्रों के प्रयोग पर स्थान और समय का कोई प्रतिबंध लगाने पर विचार करेगी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या उपाय करने का विचार रखती है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. सी. सिल्वेरा) : (क) और (ख) अध्ययनों ने शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभावों का पता चला है।

(ग) पर्यावरणिक (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के अन्तर्गत ध्वनि के विभिन्न श्रेणियों के क्षेत्रों के लिए एम्बीयंट एयर क्वालिटी स्टेंडर्ड अधिसूचित किए गए हैं। निर्माण के स्तर पर ध्वनि सीमाओं का भी निर्धारण किया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) जन व्यवस्था का रख-रखाव, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ध्वनि विस्तारकों के इस्तेमाल को विनियमित करना भी शामिल है, राज्य का विषय है।

देश में नेत्र बैंक

3891. श्री राजनाथ सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) आज की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में कितने नेत्र बैंक हैं; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन नेत्र बैंकों से नेत्र बैंक-वार अनुमानतः कितने रोगी लाभान्वित हुए ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. सी. सिल्वेरा) : (क) और (ख) देश में लगभग 166 नेत्र बैंक हैं लेकिन उनके द्वारा किए गए आप-

रेशनों के ब्यौरे जो उनके द्वारा रोगियों को दी गई उपचार संबंधी सुविधाओं का द्योतक है, केवल 104 नेत्र बैंकों से ही उपलब्ध हैं। ये ब्यौरे अनुपत्र में दिए गए हैं।

[देखिए परिशिष्ट 173, अनुपत्र सं. 79]

MNCs keen on entering into marketing of Ayurvedic medicines

3892. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many MNCs are keen to enter the market of Ayurvedic medicines of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in USA and other European countries extensive research is going on to see the medical effects of Brahmi, Neem senhgandha, etc; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are considering to take to protect these basics from foreign exploitation and maintain their originality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Orders with MAMC

3893. SHRI JIBON ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have called Global tenders to purchase mining equipments;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government have not utilised the equipments built by MAMC; and

(c) if not, the procurement orders given to MAMC during the year 1994-95 vis-a-vis its installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Revival of BOGL

3894. SHRI JIBON ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2389 given in the Rajya Sabha on 11th August, 1994 and State:

(a) the details of the revival package of M/s Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd; and

(b) by when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) BOGL has been referred to BIFR on 6.5.92. A package for possible revival of BOGL has been prepared which contains the following features:—

(i) Conversion of outstanding Govt. loan into equity and waiver of interest on 31.3.94.

(ii) Placing of flint buttons under restricted list for imports by suitably amending the import policy.

(iii) Allowing BOGL to retain unutilised plan funds for meeting its working capital requirement and future expenditure on capital items.

(iv) Employees should agree to freeze wage and other benefits for 3 years or until the company turns around and makes net profit.

The operations of BOGL could be continued on the basis of this package for three years to test its turn around.

The implementation of this package would depend on the final decision of BIFR.

Production capacity of BOGL

3895. SHRI JIBON ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production capacity of BOGL in 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(b) whether Government propose to utilise BOGL's total production capacity;

(c) if so, the orders given to BOGL vis-a-vis their installed capacity; and

(d) if not, what is Government's position in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) Estimated production capacity of BOGL is as under:—

(i) Flint Buttons	108 MT p.a.
(ii) Optical glass	28 MT p.a.
TOTAL :	136 MT p.a.

The users of the flint buttons, the major product of BOGL, are industries in the small scale sector manufacturing fused bi-focal blanks and units in the grinding and polishing operation. Some of the optical glass products are procured by Govt. agencies like Ordnance factory, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre etc. Hence the question of Govt. utilising the total production capacity of BOGL does not arise.

Orders received during the last two years by BOGL are as under:—

Year	Flint Buttons	Optical Glass
1993-94 . . .	75 MT	10 MT
1994-95 . . .	48 MT	9 MT

The major orders for optical glass were received from Ordnance Factory, BARC, and other Govt. institutions including hopsitals.

गुजरात में लघु क्षेत्र की इकाइयों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

3896. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी० सोलंकी** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गुजरात सरकार की ओर से पंचमहल, सूरत, बडोदरा और भरूच जिलों में लघु क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. अरुणाचलम) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) यद्यपि गुजरात सरकार से इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है लेकिन लघु उद्योगों के सम्वर्धन और विकास के लिए गुजरात में पंचमधल सूरत, बडोदरा और भडौंच जिलों सहित पूरे देश में सीडो योजनाएं चल रही है।

Setting up of industries in Gujarat

3897. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a number of proposals during the last three years for the setting up important heavy industries at Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Surendranagar, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Veraval and Panchmahal districts in Gujarat;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what action/measures have been taken by the Union Government on the above proposals so far;

(d) whether Government would accord sanction to the above proposals during the current financial year; and

(e) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) A total number of 54 Industrial Licence applications were received during the period 1.1.92 to 31.3.95 for grant of Letter of Intent under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for setting up of industrial units in Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Surendranagar, Jamnagar, Junagarh (Porbandar|Veraval) and Panchmahal Districts of Gujarat. Against these, as on 31.3.95, 28 Letters of Intent have been granted, 14 applications were rejected and 6 application did not require licence|were withdrawn.

No Industry Districts in Madhya Pradesh

3898. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of "No Industry districts" in Madhya Pradesh as on date;

(b) the measures taken by Government for the industrial development of these districts;

(c) the types of industrial units set up so far or proposed to set up in these districts after the implementation of new industrial policy; and

(d) the number of industrial licences issued for setting up of industries in the State after the announcement of new industrial policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The No Industry Districts in Madhya Pradesh are Balaghat, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dhar, Guna, Jhabua, Mandla, Narsinhapur, Panna, Rajgarh, Seoni, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Surguja and Tikamgarh.

(b) Industrialisation of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned, Central Government supplements their efforts, to the extent possible.

(c) and (d) After the announcement of the new industrial policy a total number of 1147 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandas were filed and 10 Industrial licences were issued for the State of Madhya Pradesh for setting up of industries.

Sickness in PSUs manufacturing Railway

3899. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA:
SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV:
MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government under the new liberalised economic system for sanctioning joint venture projects in the country;

(b) whether furnishing of employment data; the likely earning and product mix is essential before considering such proposals; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) As spelt out in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991, the Reserve Bank of India accords automatic approval for foreign direct investment upto 51 per cent in the paid-up capital of Indian joint ventures in priority sectors listed in Annex III provided the foreign equity covers the foreign exchange requirements for import of capital goods needed

for the project. All other proposals for foreign investment in Indian joint ventures are considered for approval, on merits, by the Government under the normal procedure. Such proposals received by Government for setting up joint ventures with foreign investment are expected to contain all relevant information such as items of manufacture, size of investment, technology involved, export and employment potential depending upon the nature of the projects.

Sickness in PSUs manufacturing Railway Spares

3900. SHRI JOYANTA ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public undertaking companies designed to manufacture Railway's spare parts which have turned sick during the recent years in West Bengal; and

(b) how many employees and workers are engaged in these manufacturing units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) As on 31.3.1994, following four Central public sector undertakings designed to manufacture Railway's spare parts. having their registered office located in West Begnal, have turned sick. Their names along with the total number of employees are given Below:—

S. No.	Name of PSU	Total No. of Employees
1.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Limited	537
2.	Braithwaite & Co. Limited	4082
3.	Burn Standards Co. Limited	11911
4.	Jessop & Co Limited	6163

Sick Industries

3901. SHRI JOYANTA ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indutrial sickness is growing in our country;

(b) the number of sick industries which have been taken by foreign companies;

(c) the total number of sick industries in the country at present; and

(d) the number of committees formed for resolving the problem and the recommendations thereof in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country is compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. According to the latest available data, the number of sick industrial units in the small scale and non-small scale sectors as at the end of March, 1992 and March, 1993 is as under:

	Number of SSI Sick Units	Number of Non-SSI Sick Units	Total
March, 1992	245575	1536	247111
March, 1993	238176	1867	240043

Information regarding sick industries taken over by foreign companies is not centrally maintained.

(d) Since 1980, three committees have been set up to study the problems of sick industries. Their recommendations are given in Statement.

STATEMENT

Recommendations of the Committees on Sick Industries

The details regarding committees, set up to study the problems of sick industries and their main recommendations are as follows:

(i) Committee to examine the legal and other difficulties faced by banks and financial institutions in the rehabilitation of sick industrial undertakings and suggest remedial measures including changes in law (Tiwari Committee; 1983 — Set up by RBI).

Main recommendations of the Committee

(a) Timely detection of symptoms of sickness and formulation of nursing programme at the incipient stage itself.

(b) Viability on commercial basis should be the main criterion for rehabilitation of a sick unit. Otherwise, monetary sacrifices made by banks and financial institutions should be fully protected.

(c) A quasi-judicial body (now BIFR) under a special legislation be set up to deal expeditiously and exclusively with matters relating to rehabilitation of sick units.

(d) Special Tribunals be created to serve as quasi-judicial bodies for recovery of dues by following summary procedures.

(e) A modernisation fund to be set up at national level.

(f) A Redundancy fund for compensating labour to be set up.

(g) To avoid delay in arriving at a rehabilitation programme, an agency (a working group) to be formed, whose decisions should be made binding on all the participants.

(ii) Committee on Industrial Sickness and Corporate Re-structuring (Gosami Committee — 1993 —set up by Ministry of Finance).

Main recommendations of the Committee:

(a) Definition of a sick industrial company should be based on criterion of default to a bank/financial institution, so as to allow for early detection. The definition should change to

default of 180 days or more on repayment to term lending institutions or irregularities in cash credit or working capital for 180 days or more.

(b) Reference to BIFR by a sick industrial company should be made voluntary. If referred to BIFR, a re-organisation plan should be prepared within 90 days that can satisfy secured creditors. If creditors representing three-fourths of the secured debt are satisfied by the plan, it should become a sanctioned scheme of BIFR. If not, one last alterante plan should be prepared by the firm within an outer limit of another 60 days in consultation with secured creditors, Government and labour. If second plan is not found acceptable, BIFR should automatically recommend the company to Recovery Tribunals or be wound up.

(c) The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act (SICA) should override FERA.

(d) There should be five Recovery Tribunals set up only for recovering corporate debts to secured creditors.

(e) RBI guidelines on rehabilitation should be revised to exclude concessions on fresh loans. Any concessions on old debts should be in the form of write-offs with the non-written off exposures (loans) be charged market rates of interest. Whenever write offs are taken, these should be in the form of debt equity conversions. Evaluation of reorganisation plans should be done at oportunity costs.

(f) To aid the processes of reorganisation, other enactments comprising Income-Tax Law, stamp acts, Companies Act, ULCRA; Industrial Disputes Act, etc. be appropriately amended.

(iii) Committee to study the problems of sick/weak units in leather industry—1993—Set up by RBI — Chairman: Shri M. G. Balasubramanian.

Main recommendations of the Committee:

(a) The Committee has emphasised on the need for banks to get alterted on observing signs of sickness at the incipient stage and to take ameliorative measures.

(b) Several suggestions have been made by the Committee to ensure adequate sanction of working capital based on the genuine needs of the industrial unit including desired aptitudes on the part of bank personnel.

(c) The Committee has given several suggestions to improve monitoring of accounts by banks. It has recommended posting qualified leather technologists with a short training in banking to monitor leather units in places where banks have large exposures in financing leather industrial units.

(d) The Committee has laid emphasis on increasing confidence of bank officers to take bonafide decisions especially in rehabilitation efforts.

(e) The Committee has re-interated the importance of government giving top priortiy for effluent treatment.

(f) with a view to accelerating the development of leather industry at the grass root level, the Committee has recommended setting up of consultancy organisations (which could be sub-ordinates CLRI) which will concentrate on shop floor problems faced by individual units. These organisations should be set up near major tannery centres in the country.

(g) The Committee has recommended setting up of a Leather Development Fund from which grants could be given for specific purposes such as to the consultancy organisations mentioned above to tackle problems faced by individual units; R and D; provision of loans to meet expenses for repairing and reconditioning machinery, effluent treatment, modernisation. etc.

Vanaspati plants set up in Orissa

3902. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some Vanaspati plants in Orissa;

(b) if so, the names of the places in that State where these Vanaspati plants are proposed to be set up; and

(c) the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) Vanaspati and Vegetable Oil Industries have been de-licenced since 24th July, 1991. As such, no industrial licence is required for setting up of Vanaspati Plant under the Provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. However, 9 Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum have been filed by private entrepreneurs during August, 1991 — March, 1995 for setting up vegetable oil units at Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Cuttack and Keonjhar districts of Orissa State.

Revival of TCIL

3903. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2622 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd December, 1994 and state:

(a) whether Government could not give its consent to BIFR on the revival scheme of TCIL on 6th March, 1995 through the scheme was notified by the Bench on 30th December, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the same is not against the stipulation of 60 days for giving consent as per Section 19(2) of SICA when the Operating Agency's report regarding the Tangra Unit was received by Government in early November, 1994;

(c) whether in the BIFR hearing held on 20th September, 1994 the scheme was outlined by the Bench and in para 9 of the proceeding of the same hearing, it was submitted that Government representative was involved at all stages for preparing the revised rehabilitation scheme; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons of this undue delay by Government to take this decision and what is the impact on the revival cost per day for the delay in giving the consent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Section 19(2) of SICA stipulates that every scheme shall be circulated to every person required by the scheme to provide financial assistance for his consent within 60 days from the date of such circulation or within such further period not exceeding 60 days, as may be allowed by BIFR. The Draft Rehabilitation Scheme of TCIL was received by Govt. from BIFR on 6.1.1995. In its hearing on 6.3.1995 BIFR granted Govt. time upto 21.4.1995 for conveying its views. Govt. communicated its views to BIFR within the time limit granted.

(c) In the BIFR hearing on 20.9.94, the revival scheme was outlined by the Bench and the Operating Agency was asked to appropriately modify the scheme. It has been recorded at para 9 of the proceedings that the Govt. representative stated that the revival proposal to Tangra unit was required to be examined in detail by Govt. before making any commitment. It is also recorded that he stated that Govt. representative was involved at all stages of preparing revised Rehabilitation Scheme for Tangra unit. However, the Govt. wrote to BIFR on 17.10.1994 pointing out that the Govt. representative had not made this submission before the Bench. Rather, it was the observation of the Bench.

(d) Does not arise since Govt. has communicated its views within the time limit granted by BIFR

Units Engaged in Food Products

3904. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the State-wise total number of units engaged in food products;

(b) the total investment involved in these Units; and

(c) the projected growth of them units during the current fiscal year and achievements in this regard?

THE MINISTE ROF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) According to the data published in the Annual Survey of Industries Report for the year 1990-91, there were 28,208 units with a total investment of Rs. 15757 crores in the factories sector manufacturing food and beverages.

As per the Second All India Census of Small Scale Industries published in August, 1992, there were 99,792 registered units engaged in the production of food products and beverages as on 31.3.88.

Details of State-wise number of different units engaged in food products are not centrally maintained.

(c) The average growth of various sectors of food processing during 1995-96 is estimated to be around 8-10 percent. The average growth rate of some of the sectors of food processing industries during 1994-95 is as under:—

(1) Fruits & Vegetable products	20.9%
(2) Milk & Milk Products	4%
(3) Soft Drinks	8%
(4) Beer	12%
(5) Cocoa Products	1.2%
(6) Marine Fish Production	1.5%

Import of Titanium based Compound

3905. SHR RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major titanium based compounds which are being imported;

(b) what is the aproximate value involved in the imports for each of the products thereof during the last three years;

(c) who are the major users of titanium based products|compounds in the country; and

(d) whether Government have laid down any condition|procedure for import thereof indicating the various categories for licences under which such imports are being allowed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Rutile and Anatase are the two Titanium based Compounds which are being imported.

(b) As per information contained in the publication brought out by Directorate General of Commercial intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta, the approximate value of import of Tita-

nium and Articles thereof during the last years is as follows:—

Description	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95 (April—Sep. 1994)	
	Qty. (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Qty. (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Qty. (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Titanium and Titanium base alloys, unwrought	56	149.80	41	91 76	87	122.52
2. Waste and scrap of titanium and titamium alloys (incl.Powders).	53	146.11	38	57 .16	—	—
3. Articles of titanium	148	974.24	86	601.62	78	405.07

(c) Rutile is used by the Paint Industry, the Plastic Industry and the Paper Industry while Anatase is used by the Rubber Industry.

(d) The import of Rutile and Anatase is under Open General Licence as per the current Import—Export Policy, 1992—97.

बिहार में दरभंगा में उद्योगों की स्थापना

3906. **श्री राम गोपाल यादव : क्या प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में कोई नया भारी उद्योग लगाने और चीनी मिल स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक,; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही): (क) से (ग) जिला दरभंगा, बिहार में कोई नया भारी उद्योग अथवा चीनी मिल की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र यूनिट औद्योगिक विकास निगम (भों) से प्राप्त कोई आवेदन लंबित नहीं पड़ा है। नयी औद्योगिक नीति के तहत संबंधित राज्य सरकार को ही उद्यमियों को राज्य/जिले की ओर आकर्षित करने के लिए आधारभूत तथा अन्य सुविधाएं मुहैया करने होते हैं।

लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों पर औद्योगिक नीति का प्रभाव

3907. **श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे :**
श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई शुक्ल :
श्री जयन्त राय :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों पर नई औद्योगिक नीति के प्रभाव का आकलन किया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इसका परिणाम क्या निकला;

(ग) क्या नई औद्योगिक और आर्थिक नीति के लागू होने के बाद से इन उद्योगों को संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है. ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इन उद्योगों के संरक्षण हेतु कौन-कौन से उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जाने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० अरुणाचलम) : (क) और (ख) नई औद्योगिक नीति का प्रभाव निरन्तर सकारात्मक रहा है जो कि तालिका 1–4 से देखा जा सकता है जिनमें सामान्य रूप में लघ क्षेत्र में विकास के ब्यौरे तथा विभिन्न उद्योग क्षेत्रों में उनकी तुलनात्मक विकास दर दर्शाई गई है ।

तालिका––1 लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र का समग्र निष्पादन

वर्ष	एककों की संख्या (लाख में)	चालू कीमतों पर उत्पादन (करोड़ रु०)	रोजगार (लाख संख्या)	निर्यात (करोड़ रुपए में)
1991-92	20.82	178699	129.80	13883.40
1992-93	22.35	209300	134.06	17784.82
1993-94	23.84	241648	139.38	25307.00

तालिका––2 लघु उद्योग उत्पादन का विकास

वर्ष	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
1991-92	3.0	3.1
1992-93	5.0	5.6
1993-94	7.0	7.1
1994-95	9.1	9.5*

*पहली दो तिमाहियों के लिए अर्थात् अप्रैल––सितम्बर, 94 से अनंतिम ।

तालिका-3

वर्ष	लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र	औद्योगिक क्षेत्र
1991-92	3.1	0.6
1992-93	5.8	2.3
1993-94	7.1	4.1
1994-95 (सितम्बर तक)	9.5	8.0

तालिका–4 खादी और ग्रामोद्योग में विकास

वर्ष	उत्पादन (करोड़ रुपए में)	रोजगार (लाख व्यक्ति)
1990–91	2280.02	48.57
1991–92	2592.79	50.16
1992-93	2876.94	52.38
1993–94	3233.86	53.28
1994–95 (अ)	3645.00	57.55

(अ) लक्ष्यों के आधार पर अनन्तिम

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

गुजरात में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश

3908. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी० लोलंकी :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1994 तक गुजरात में सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक उपक्रम में कुल कितना निवेश किया गया है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में कुछ और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम स्थापित करने हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव प्रेषित किया है; और

(घ) प्रत्येक उपक्रम के वार्षिक उत्पादन लाभ/हानि तथा कार्यरत कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) (क) ख) और (घ) : 31-3-94 की स्थिति के अनुसार गुजरात राज्य में पंजीकृत कार्यालय वाले सरकारी क्षेत्र के 2 उद्यम अर्थात, इण्डियन पैट्रो-कैमिकल्स लि०, जिला बडौदरा और नेटेका (गुजरात) लि०, जिला अहमदाबाद में स्थित थे । निवेश, उत्पादन मूल्य, निवल लाभ/हानि और कर्मचारियों की संख्या का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :

(करोड़ रु० में)

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यम का नाम	31-3-94 तक निवेश (सामान्य शेयर व ऋण)	वर्ष 93-94 के दौरान उत्पादन मूल्य	93-94 के दौरान निवल लाभ/हानि	31-3-94 तक कर्मचारियों की संख्या
इण्डियन पेट्रोकैमिकल्स कारपो० लि०	2009	1636	89.20	11858
नेटेका (गुजरात) लि०	296	32	(–) 82.38	9262

(ग) जानकरी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Slowing down of FDI

3909. SHRIMATI MALTI SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a newsitem captioned "FDI in India may slow down, says David Bell" which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 20th March, 1995;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto: and

(c) whether Government propose to adopt Australian or Canadian model, whereby 25 percent cap on foreign ownership had been imposed in respect of foreign media entering India as suggested by Mr. David Bell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The foreign investment policy have evoked considerable and sustained intereest among foreign investors as evident from the buoyancy in foreign investment aprovals shown below:—

Year	No. of proposals involving foreign investment received and approved	Foreign investment envisaged
1991	289	534.11
1992	692	3887.54
1993	785	8859.33
1994	1062	14187.19 (including approvals for Euro Issues)

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Losses suffered by HMT

3910. SHRIMATI MALTI SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that HMT, once a premier public undertaking, suffered huge losses due to Goods held in Trust Scheme and if so, the details of the scheme including the losses suffered therefrom during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have since withdrawn the said Scheme; and

(c) whether the World Bank has submitted a study containing ways and means to revive the HMT and if so, by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) HMT decided some years ago that instead of giving clean credit on watch sales to dealers, the goods be kept in its custody as Goods held in Trust (GHIT). These type of transactions are considered as sales under the provisions of the Sales of Goods Act. However, the volume of such sales increased repidly and since the goods continue to be in HMT's possession till the payment is received, their carrying cost has to be borne by HMT, which could have been saved if these had been produced only when required for actual sale. The carrying cost of GHIT for the years 1991-92 to 1993-94 including interest on sales tax and insurance premium works out to about Rs. 21.9 crores.

(b) The GHIT sales has been completely stopped since 1993-94.

(c) A study conducted by Japan International Cooperation Agency under the auspices of the World Bank recommended reorganisa-

tion of HMT into different business groups and investment of Rs. 1423 crores till the turn of the century to finance modernisation and expansion. However, the company could not investment on modernisation and replacement due to resource constraints. Govt. has, therefore, approved 'in principle' the company's proposal to convert its individual business groups into joint venture companies with international partners who will arrange the necessary technology and investments and who may be allowed to have majority equity shareholding if it is in the interest of HMT.

Approval for setting up Pepsi Co. India Holdings

3911. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pepsi Co. Inc. has communicated acceptance of the terms and conditions of the approval for setting up of a holding company in India and if so, the date thereeof;

(b) whether the approval granted to Pepsi Co. Inc. for setting up of a holding company in India has been transferred to Pepsi Co. India Holdings and if so, the date of such transfer;

(c) whether Pepsi Co. Inc. has intimated to Government the incorporation of Pepsi Co. India Holdings and if so, the date of such intimation;

(d) whether Pepsi Co. Inc. or Pepsi Co. India Holdings has intimated to Government the investments made by the above-mentioned companies and if so, the date of such intimation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The company has communicated acceptance of the terms and conditions of the approval letter on 6.3.95.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The company has intimated on 63.95 as also on 28.3.95, the incorporation of M/s. Pepsi Co. India Holdings.

(d) The company has informed on 24.4.95, the incorporation of the following subsidiary companies:—

Name of the Subsidiary company	Date of incorporation
Aradhna Soft Drinks Company	18-3-94
Aradhana Snack Foods Company	18-3-94
Aradhana Fruit & Food Products Co.	18-3-94

(e) No, Sir.

पश्चिम बंगाल में उद्योगों को रुग्ण घोषित करके उनके मामले औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड को सौंपने पर चिन्ता व्यक्त करना

3912. **श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी :**
श्री मोहम्मद सलीम :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पश्चिम बंगाल विधान सभा में इस वर्ष के बजट अधिवेशन के दौरान सर्वसम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया है जिसमें पश्चिम बंगाल में स्थित केन्द्रीय

सरकार के राष्ट्रीकृत औद्योगिक संस्थाओं को रुग्ण घोषित करके उनके मामलों को औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड को सौंपने के घटनाक्रम पर गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने प्रस्ताव में उल्लिखित उद्योगों के पुनरुद्धार के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनायी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Retirement of CMDs of PSUs

3913. DR. BIPLAB SINH:
SHRI GUNDAPPA KORWAR:
SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of Public Sector Undertakings whose Chairmen and Managing Directors are due to retire during the current year;

(b) whether Government propose to fill up those vacancies and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the names of the Chairmen of Public Sector Undertakings whose term has been extended during the period from 1st January, 1994 to 31st March, 1995 alongwith the reasons for extending the period of their term?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The names of the Public Sector Undertakings whose Chairmen and Managing Directors are due to retire during the current year, i.e. 1.5.95 to 31.12.95, are given in the Statement. (*See* below)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As per available information, the terms of 9 CDs have been extended during the period 1.1.94 to 31.3.95 Their names are given in the Statement-II). (*See* below) CMDs are appointed on contractual basis normally for a period of 5 years or till the age of superannuation, which ever is earlier. In these cases, after assessing their performance, the terms of executives have been extended for a further period or upto the age of superannuation, whichever is earlier.

Statement-I

Name of Public Sector Undertakings whose Chairmen & Managing Directors are due to retire during 1-5-95 *to* 31-12-95

1. MD Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.
2. CMD Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.
3. MD Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
4. MD Bridge & Roof Company (I) Ltd.
5. MD Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.
6. MD Container Corpn. of India Ltd.
7. CMD ET & I Ltd.
8. CMD Hindustan Copper Ltd.
9. CMD Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.
10. MD Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd.
11. CMD Indian Railway Finance Corp. Ltd.
12. CMD III Ltd.
13. CMD Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.
14. CMD Naptha Jhakri Power Corpn. Ltd
15. CMD National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.
16. CMD North Eastern Electric Power Corpn. Ltd.
17. CMD Oil & Natural Gas Corpn. Ltd.
18. CMD Power Finance Corpn.

19. CMD Power Grid Corpn. of India Ltd.

20. MD Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd.

21. CMD Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd.

22. Chairman Steel Authority of India Ltd.

23. MD (Durgapur Steel Plant) Steel Authority of India Ltd.

Statement-II

Names of CMDs of Public Sector undertakings whose terms have been extended during the period 1-1-94 *to* 31-3-95

1. Shri Bikash Mukherjee, CMD Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.

2. Shri Anand Darbari, CMD Cement Corporation of India Ltd.

3. Shri G.C. Mrig., CMD Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

4. Shri J.L. Basin, CMD Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.

5. Shri S. Ray, CMD Hindustan Prefab Ltd.

6. Smt. Lakshmi G. Menon, CMD Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.

7. Shri M.B. Lal, CMD Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.

8. Shri R. Rajappa, CMD Steels WAPCOS

9. Shri Anil Bhandari, CMD India Tourism Development Corporation

Tax rate on foreign companies

3914. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1565 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd March, 1995 and state:

(a) the rate of income tax applicable on foreign companies vis-a-vis domestic companies:

(b) the rate of tax on foreign companies on receipt of royalties and technical fees vis-a-vis domestic companies; and

(c) the rate of tax on foreign companies on investment income and long term capital gains on gross basic vis-a-vis domestic companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The rate of Income-tax applicable to foreign companies, with effect from 1.4.94, is 55% as against 40% in the case of domestic companies. Domestic companies with total income above Rs. 75,000 are, in addition, liable to a levy of surcharge of 15% of tax, making an effective rate of 46%.

(b) The rate of tax on foreign companies on receipt of royalties and technical fees is 30%, on gross basis. Domestic companies receiving royalties and technical fees pay tax at the normal rate.

(c) The rate of tax on foreign companies on investment income and long term capital gains is 20% on gross basis. Domestic companies pay tax on investment income at normal rates while they pay tax on long term capital gains at the rate of 30%.

विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा पूंजी निवेश

3915. श्री आस मोहम्मद :
चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कुछ विदेशी कम्पनियों ने देश में पूंजी निवेश किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन प्रस्तावों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है जहां विदेशी निवेश की मात्रा 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक है,

(ग) क्या सरकार राज्य सरकारों से ऐसे विकास संबंधी प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिए कहने का विचार रखती है जिनमें विदेशी कंपनियां निवेश कर सकें, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा शाही) : (क) जी हां। पिछले दो वर्षों अर्थात् 1993 और 1994 के दौरान देश में क्रमशः 8859.33 करोड़ रुपये और 14187.1 करोड़ रुपये (यूरो इश्यु हेतु अनुमोदनों सहित) के विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश का अनुमोदन किया गया है।

(ख) 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश के अनुमोदित प्रस्तावों के राज्य वार/संघशासित क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरे विवरण में दिए गए हैं। (नीचे देखिए)

(ग) और (घ) विदेशी निवेश वाली परियोजनाओं सहित औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में सुविधा के लिए राज्य सरकारों से निरन्तर सम्पर्क रखा गया है। इनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एकल खिड़की अनुमोदन प्रणाली बेहतर आधारभूत सुविधाओं/सेवाओं और निपटान/कार्यान्वयन संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है। इन उपायों के फलस्वरूप संशोधित नीतिगत घोषणाएं एकल खिड़की अनुमोदित प्रणाली निवेश सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों की निगरानी हेतु एक समान प्रारूप और अनेक राज्यों में उच्च स्तरीय सुविधा समितियों का गठन हुआ है। नियमों प्रक्रियाओं आदि का सरलीकरण/युक्तियुक्तकरण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1993 और 1994 के दौरान 50 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक के विदेशी निवेश के अनुमोदित प्रस्तावों के राज्यवार ब्यौरे दर्शाने वाला विवरण :--

(रुपए करोड़ में)

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	1993		1994	
		विदेशी निवेश के मामलों की संख्या	अनुमोदित विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश की राशि	विदेशी निवेश के मामलों की संख्या	अनुमोदित विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश की राशि
	आंध्र प्रदेश	1	70.00	2	663.52
	बिहार	1	50.29	—	—
	गुजरात	3	552.80	6	979.30
	कर्नाटक	—	—	2	155.40
	मध्य प्रदेश	2	419.78	3	324.77
	महाराष्ट्र	10	1236.92	10	3025.41
	पंजाब	—	—	2	473.25
	उड़ीसा	2	670.00	—	—
	राजस्थान	—	—	1	126.20
	तमिलनाडु	2	452.00	2	427.25
	उत्तर प्रदेश	1	50.00	—	—
	पश्चिमी बंगाल	—	—	8	2808.23

1	2	3	4	5
दिल्ली	5	618.06	8	1344.03
पांडिचेरी	—	—	1	96.08
राज्य का उल्लेख नहीं है	6	2558.31	5	799.46
योग	33	6678.16	50	11222.90

PSUs in Gujarat

3916. SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN *JETHABHAI PATEL*: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in each public sector undertaking in Gujarat till date;

(b) the annual production of these undertakings and profits earned and losses incurred during the last two years by each of them;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for handing over any of these undertakings to private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) As on 31.3.1994, there were two central PSEs having their registered office in the State of Gujarat namely, Indian Petro-Chemicals Corpn. Ltd. and NTC (Gujarat) Ltd. Details of investment as on 31.3.1994, value of production and net profit/loss for last two years are given as below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Name of PSE	Value of Production		Investment (equity and loans) as on 31-3-1994	Net profit/loss	
	1992-93	1993-94		1992-93	1993-94
IPCL	1676	1636	2009	131.77	89.20
NTC (G) Ltd.	55	32	296	– 83.85	– 82.38

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Loss incurred by HMT

3917. SHRI S. MUTHU MANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of loss incurred by HMT Limited during the financial year 1994-95;

(b) what is the total amount of loss suffered by the Machine Tools Group of HMT Limited during 1994-95 compared to the previous financial year;

(c) what is the total amount of loss suffered on watches and what are the reasons therefor and what measures are being taken by the management of HMT Limited to turn the watch business into a profit area; and

(d) whether it is a fact that HMT Limited is unable to compete with the other leading manufacturers of watches and if so, what are the reasons therefor and what are the measures the company is planning to overcome this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The total loss incurred by HMT Limited during 1994-95 is Rs. 72.91 crores (provisional).

(b) to (d) It would not be in the business interests of HMT to disclose the profit/losses incurred by individual business groups. HMT Watch Business has suffered because of increased competition combined with the high overhead costs of HMT's operations. The steps taken by the management to turn-around the operations include introduction of a new range of economy watches and expansion of marketing efforts in the rural areas. As a long term measure, HMT has decided to enter into strategic alliance with a suitable private partner, who may bring in continuous supply of technology, investment and dynamic business practices.

Increase in prices of paper

3918. SHRI VISHNU KANT SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of paper of various kinds have risen pushing up the prices of books and notebooks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the details of steps Government propose to take in the larger interest of student community to bring down the prices of papers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) The prices of writing and printing paper have shown some increase on account of rise in cost of coal, power, caustic soda, imported pulp and other raw materials during recent months leading to consequential increase in the price of Books and Note Books.

(c) There is no statutory control over prices of paper. Prices of paper are determined by market forces.

District Industry Centres in Orissa

3919. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of District Industry Centres set up in Orissa so far;

(b) whether the DICs have been set up in the newly-created districts also;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to revamp the DICs in every State;

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon in Orissa; and

(e) the details of the steps proposed to be taken to make the DICs more effective and meaningful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) In Orissa, Government of India approved 13 District Industry Centres and as reported by the Govt. of Orissa, another 4 District Industries Centres have been set up by Govt. of Orissa so far.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) As decided by National Development Council (NDC) the Scheme of District Industries Centres has been transferred to States. It is for the State/UT Govts. to set up DICs in their newly created Districts and to restructure the DICs, if considered necessary.

Special programmes by States for industrialisation

3920. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have drawn up any special programmes with regard to industrialisation;

(b) if so, the proposals received from the State Governments of Karnataka, Orissa, Bihar, Goa and Gujarat in that regard; and

(c) the extent of financial assistance sought by these State Governments for the industrial growth of their respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Most of the state Governments have announced their own industrial policies for boosting up industrialisation for their respective States.

(b) No proposal has been received from the State Governments of Karnataka, Orissa, Bihar, Goa and Gujarat in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Erasing regional imbalances in Industrial development

3921. SHRI GUNDAPPA KORWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate had been made of the industrial investment required in the next five years to erase regional imbalances in industrial development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of year-wise investment proposed to reduce disparities of development amongst regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Industry, Deptt. of Industrial Policy & Promotion operates Growth Centre Scheme announced in 1988 through the various State Govts. The Scheme is at various stages of implementation.

Entry of luxury car manufacturers

3922. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether more and more luxury car manufacturers are entering Indian market;

(b) if so, the details of such manufacturers, Indian, foreign, NRIs or multinationals and model of cars sought to be manufactured by them indicating broad features thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure the manufacture of peoples cars or Economy class of cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A number of manufacturers are entering Indian market for manufacture of various types of cars including luxury cars. The details of joint venture proposals recently approved by Government and model of cars

proposed to be manufactured by these joint ventures are as under:—

Name of the Indian Co.	Name of the Foreign Co.	Model
Maruti Udyog	Suzuki of Japan	ZEN
Premier Auto	Peugeot of France	Peugeot-309
—do—	Fiat of Italy	UNO
Hindustan Motors	General Motors U.S.A.	Opel Astra
Sipani Auto	Rover Group of U.K.	Montego
DCM	Daewoo, Korea	Ceilo
TELCO	Mercedez Benz, Germany	Mercedez

(c) Manufacture of cars has been delicensed and manufacturers are now free to manufacture any type of car, depending on market forces.

Strengthening of infra-structure of Entrepreneurship Development Institutions

3923. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to strengthen the training infra-structure of existing and new Entrepreneurship Development Institutions in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under Plan programme, a scheme to support at least 10 State level Entrepreneurial Development Institutions, preferably in industrially backward States has been introduced. Under the scheme, there is a provision for providing grant-in-aid support for improvement in areas like building, training aids and equipment, the other support services on matching basis, say, 50% of the cost restricted to Rs. 50.00 lakh in each case.

Dumping of flint buttons by Russians

3924. SHRI JIGON ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russians are dumping flint buttons in India at a throw-away price;

(b) whether it is also a fact that BOGL's Flint Buttons are 100% import substitution;

(c) if so, the total domestic demand and the procurement order given to BOGL vis-a-vis their installed capacity;

(d) whether there is a huge difference between procurement order and installed capacity of BOGL; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) BOGL has represented about the free availability of cheaper imported flint buttons of Russian origin.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) The domestic demand was estimated to be around 80 MT during 1985-86 and the growth rate per annum is 5%. The domestic demand during 93-94 was estimated at 120 MT and is likely to go up to 160 MT by the year 2000. The demand of flint buttons has slightly

restricted from the past 2 years due to the introduction of plastic lenses and progressive bi-focal glasses which being costly, however, have not assumed a higher proportion. As against the above demand projection of flint buttons in the country BOGL has installed capacity of 108 MT per annum with operation of two shifts only. The order received by BOGL during 1993-94 & 94-95 for flint buttons are 75 MT and 48 MT respectively. The item flint button being under OGL is being imported by the user industry from different countries. BOGL's flint buttons are costlier compared to some of imported flint buttons.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के घाटे में चल रहे उपक्रमों की संख्या में वृद्धि

3925. **श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:**
श्री राम जेठमलानी:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में सरकार क्षेत्र के घाटे में चल रहे उपक्रमों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो जून, 1991 में सरकारी क्षेत्र के घाटे में चल रहे उपक्रमों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी और मार्च 1995 के अंत में यह संख्या क्या थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन उपक्रमों के वार्षिक आर्थिक घाटे की राशि में भी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो घाटे में चल रहे इन उपक्रमों द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष मार्च, 1992 और मार्च, 1995 के अन्त तक हुए घाटे की राशि कितनी-कितनी थी ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन वर्षों के दौरान इन उपक्रमों में पूंजी निवेश की राशि में भी वृद्धि की गयी ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1992-93, 1993-94 और 1994-95 के दौरान इन उपक्रमों में अलग-अलग किए गए अतिरिक्त निवेश का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) : (क) से (घ) वर्ष 1991-92, 1992-93 और 1993-94 के दौरान घाटे वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी उपक्रमों की संख्या क्रमश: 102, 106 और 117 थी। ऐसे उपक्रमों के नाम जिनमें 1993-94 की समाप्ति पर पिछले तीन वर्षों में घाटा हुआ था और जिनके बारे में केवल उपर्युक्त अवधि तक ही सूचना उपलब्ध है का विवरण *22-3-1995* को सदन के पटल पर रखे गए 1993-94 के लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण के खण्ड 1 के विवरण *7क/7ख* पर उपलब्ध है।

(ङ) और (च) केन्द्रीय सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश बढ़ रहा है। 31-3-1992 31-3-93 और 31-3-1994 को उपक्रम वार निवेश का ब्यौरा लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण 1993-94 के खण्ड-3 में दिया गया है।

Increasing prices of paper

3926. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will he PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of paper have increased steeply during the last few months;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps, if any, being taken by Government to bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) The price of writing and printing paper has shown rise in recent months. Prices have increased on account of rise in cost of coal, power, caustic soda, imported pulp and other raw

materials. Average price of Writing and Printing Paper prevailing in July, 1994 was Rs. 19,500 per MT whereas the present average price is Rs. 26,000 per MT.

(c) There is no statutory control over prices of paper. Prices are determined by market forces.

Incorporation of Pepsi Co. India Holdings

3927. SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pepsi Co. Inc. has communicated acceptance of the terms and conditions of the approval for setting up of a holding company in India and if so, the date thereof; and

(b) whether the approval granted to Pepsi Co. Inc. for setting up of a holding company in India has been transferred to Pepsi Co. India Holdings and if so the date of such intimation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The company has communicated acceptance of the terms and conditions of the approval letter on 6.3.95.

(b) No, Sir.

Incorporation of subsidiaries of Pepsi Co.

3928. SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pepsi Co. Inc. or Pepsi Co. India Holdings has intimated to Government the incorporation or further subsidiaries, viz. Aradhana Soft Drinks Co. Aradhana Snack Foods Co. and Aradhana Fruit and Food Products Co. and if so, the date of such intimation; and

(b) whether Pepsi Co. Inc. Pepsi Co. India Holdings has intimated to Government the investments made by the above companies and if so, the date of such intimation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The company has informed on 24.4.95, the incorporation of the following subsidiary companies:—

Name of the Subsidiary company	Date of incorporation
Aradhna Soft Drinks Company	18-3-94
Ardhana Snack Foods Company	18-3-94
Aradhana Fruit & Food Products Co.	18-3-94

(b) No Sir.

Child Labour in tiny and cottage industries

3929. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several types of tiny and cottage industries have been traditionally engaging child labourers in various processes of their production;

(b) if so, the category of such industries and the estimated number of child labourers working therein;

(c) whether any review has been conducted to ascertain *inter-alia* the category of industries where majority

of the child labourers are concentrated and the reason therefor;

(d) the outcome thereof;

(e) whether viability of these industries would still persist after they are banned from using child labourers; and

(f) the steps, if any, contemplated for rehabilitation of the affected industries and its child labou ers who would be rendered unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Industry (Department of Small Scale Industries) has not carried out any study, nor review of the kind referred to in the Question, nor is any such information maintained by this Ministry. However, in accordance with the information received from Ministry of Labour, the number of child labourers in the age group of 5 to 14 years in the year 1986 was estimated to be 16.668 million and according to the same Ministry, no review has been conducted to ascertain the category of industries where maiority of the child labourers are concentrated. Nevertheless keeping in view the problem faced by the child labourers, Ministry of Labour has introduced project based plan of action covering the following 10 industries with child labour concentration:

1. Match Industry in Sivakasi Tamil Nadu.
2. The precious stone polishing industry Jaipur, Rajasthan.
3. The slate pencil making industry in Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh.
4. The slate industry in Markapur, Andhra Pradesh.
5. The handmade carpet weaving industry in Mirzapur-Bhadohe Uttar Pradesh
6. The Glass Industry in Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh.
7. The Lock Industry in Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.
8. The Brassware Industry in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh.
9. The Tile Industry in Jaggampet, Andhra Pradesh.
10. The handmade carpet industry in Jammu & Kashmir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) No adverse effect is likely on the economic viability of the industry. In so far as child labourers are concerned, the Central and State Governments as also some NGOs have undertaken a number of programmes for the rehabilitation of children *inter-alia* by way of providing stipendary training in various fields.

Cases referred to assistant commissioner settlement, Jammu

3930. SHRI GHULAM AZAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases referred to by the Jammu and Kashmir High Court to the Assistant Commissioner, Settlement, Jammu, appointing him the Commissioner for demarcation of land in village Palsaura;

(b) whether the reports have since been submitted by the said official to the court;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to initiate a high level enquiry to ascertain the ulterior motives working behind this delay; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to

(e) According to the information received from the Government of J&K in connection with a land dispute case, the Court to Sub-Judge, Jammu apointed the Assistant Commissioner (Settlement) for making on the spot inspection and demarcation of land comprising Khasra No. 1145-min, Khata No. 72-min, Khewat No. 64-min measuring one Kanal and five marlas in Village Parasaura. The report was to be submitted within one month. The Commissioner could not submit a report in the stipulated time. Subsequently, the Hon'ble High Court of J&K, by an order on 20.12.94 directed inter alia, the Assistant Commissioner (Settlement). Jammu to submit a report. The Senior Superintendent of Police, Jammu was also directed to be present on the spot when the Assistant Commissioner (Settlement) made the demarcation of the land to ensure that law and order is maintained. According to available information, the demarcation report of the Commissioner appointed by the Court hndnot yea been submitted.

Since the matter is sub judice, it would be for the Court to take appropriate action for delay etc.

कश्मीर से आतंकवादियों द्वारा मस्जिदों का दुरुपयोग किया जाना

3931 **श्री अन तराम जायसवाल :**
श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कश्मीर में आतंकवादियों ने मस्जिदों को पुन: ठिकाना बनाना शुरू कर दिया है तथा इनका इस्तेमाल न केवल हथियार छिपाने बल्कि सुरक्षा बलों पर गोलीबारी के लिए भी किया जा रहा है :

(क) क्या यह भी सच है कि मस्जिदों में आतंकवादी गतिविधियों से जनता में रोष व्याप्त है तथा स्थानीय निवासी धार्मिक स्थलों के दुरुपयोग का मुखर विरोध कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां तो सरकार ने धार्मिक स्थलों का इस तरह से दुरुपयोग किये जाने पर रोक लगाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाई की है यदि हां तो इसके परिणाम का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भुवनेश चतुर्वेदी) : (क) से (ग) पाकिस्तान का संरक्षण प्राप्त कुछ उग्रवादी गिरोहों द्वारा स्थानीय जनता की भावनाओं और परम्पराओं का बिल्कुल ही ध्यान न रखते हुए कश्मीर घाटी में अपने नापाक इरादों के पाने और आतंकवादी गतिविधियों करने के लिए धार्मिक पूजा स्थलों के दुरुपयोग का प्रयास करने संबंधी कुछ रिपोर्टों की सरकार को जानकारी है। चरार-ए-शरीफ शहर में देखी गई ऐसी गतिविधियों से जनता में रोष पैदा हुआ है। सरकार स्थिति से अवगत है तथा धार्मिक स्थलों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने तथा आतंकवादी गतिविधियों के लिए इनका दुरूपयोग होने से रोकने के लिए पुलिस तथा अन्य सुरक्षा बलों की गश्त और तैनाती करते हुए तथा अपेक्षित कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

J & K Declared as backward region

3932. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the grounds on which Jammu and Kashmir has been declared as a backward region recently and what are the implications thereof; and

(b) what main benefits willl accrue to the State as a result of its being backward region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI (a) Jammu & Kashmir has been declared as a Spcial Category State along with nine other States of the country, on grounds of financial imbalances being faced by the State and its overall backwardness. In terms of Plan Assistance, the same is expressed in a more favourable ratio of grant and loan. The ratio between grant to loan is 90:10 in respect of the Special Category States as against 30:70 in respect of others.

(b) This will help in speeding up the developmental process in the State and enable it to put itself on a steady growth path.

Freign Nationals arrested in J&K in connection with terrorist activities

3933. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI
SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Bangladeshi nationals have been arrested in connection with terrorist and subversive activities in Jammu and Kashmir in 1994, if so, the details of the incidents and the number of Bangladeshis arrested, and

(b) what is the month-wise and nationality-wise break up of the foreign nationals arrested by the security forces and police in J&K in 1994 in connection with subversive and terrorist activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) As per the informatin made available by the State Government, 168 Bangladeshi nationals were arrested in Jammu and Kashmir during 1994 for illegal border crossing.

(b) The details of foreigners arrested in connection with terrrorist activities month-wise during 1994 is as under:—

Month	Nationality			
	POK/PAK	Afghans	Others	Total
January 1994	1	..	..	1
February 1994	..	..	..	..
March 1994	6	2	..	8
April 1994	1	..	4	5
May 1994	6	..	..	6
June 1994	1	1	2	4
July 1994	2	..	..	2
August 1994	1	..	..	1
September 1994	..	..	..	..
October 1994	3	..	..	3
November 1994	2	..	..	2
December 1994	..	..	..	..
	23	3	6	32

जम्मू और कश्मीर में मारे गए भारतीय सैनिकों के आश्रितों को मुआवजा दिया जाना

3934. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री 23 मार्च 1995 को राज्य सभा में तारांकित प्रश्न 142 के दिए गए उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत एक वर्ष के दौरान आतंकवादियों के साथ मुठभेड़ों में मारे गए भारतीय सैनिकों के आश्रितों को किस प्रकार मुआवजा दिया गया ?

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भुवनेश चतुर्वेदी) : पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान जम्मू और कश्मीर में आतंकवादियों के साथ मुठभेड़ में मारे गए भारतीय सिपाहियों के परिवारों/आश्रितों/नजदीकी रिश्तेदारों को मुआवजे के रूप में निम्नलिखित लाभ दिए जा रहे हैं:—

1. जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार द्वारा दी गयी दो लाख रु० की अनुग्रह राशि।

2. अधिकारियों और कार्मिकों, अधिकारी पद से नीचे के कार्मिकों दोनों को मृत्यु होने तक या अयोग्य होने तक उनके अंतिम वेतनमान के बराबर उदार विशेष पारिवारिक पेंशन, निर्धारित दरों पर फैमिली ग्रेच्युटी जो पद पर निर्भर करती हैं और सेवा-काल के आधार पर मृत्यु ग्रेच्यूटी भी ग्राह्य है।

3. सेना ग्रुप बीमा लाभ : परिवार, निम्नलिखित दरों पर ए०जी०आई० से मृत्यु लाभ के पात्र भी होंगे —

अधिकारी	3,85,000.00/–रुपए
जे.सी.ओ./अन्य पद–	1,65,000.00/–रुपए

4. अन्य लाभ : निम्नलिखित दरों पर वित्तीय सहायता लागू हैं :—

(क) सेना के अधिकारी, अधिकारी के नजदीकी रिश्तेदार 20,000/–रु० तक की अधिकतम वित्तीय सहायता, हितकारी विधि पाने के पात्र हैं ।

(ख)	आर्मी वाईफ वेलफेयर एसोसिएशन फंड	आफिसर	– 5,000/–रु०
		जे.सी.ओ.	– 4,000/–रु०
		अन्य	– 3 000/–रु०
(ग)	अपंग सैनिक विधवाएं और अनाथ फंड (डी.ए.सी.डब्लू.ओ.)	आफिसर	– 2,000/–रु०
		जे.सी.ओ.	– 1,500/–रु०
		अन्य	– 1,000/–रु०

रक्षा सेवा अधिकारी भविष्य निधि, सशस्त्र बल कार्मिक भविष्य निधि और अवकाश नकदीकरण जैसे लाभ के ग्राह्य हैं।

5 रोजगार सहायता : अभियानों में मारे गए या गंभीर रूप से जख्मी हुए सेना के कार्मिकों के दो आश्रितों डी.जी.ई. एण्ड टी./रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से भरे जाने वाले ग्रुप "ग" और "घ" के पदों पर रोजगार के लिए प्राथमिकता के पात्र होते हैं।

6. शैक्षणिक छूट : सैन्य कार्रवाइयों में मारे गए रक्षा कार्मिकों या अपंग हुए कार्मिकों के बच्चे जो शिक्षा विभाग के अन्तर्गत शैक्षिक संस्थानों में पढ़ रहे हैं, निम्नलिखित छूट के हकदार हैं:—

(क) संबंधित शैक्षित संस्थानों द्वारा लिए जा रहे शिक्षा शुल्क और अन्य शुल्क में पूरी छूट।

(ख) आवासीय स्कूलों और कालेजों में पढ़ रहे बच्चों को छात्रावास के पूरे खर्च को वहन करने के लिए अनुदान।

(ग) पुस्तकों और लेखन सामग्री की पूरी लागत ।

(घ) जहां वर्दी आवश्यक है, वहां वर्दी की पूरी कीमत देना।

7. मकानों के निर्माण/मरम्मत के लिए अनुदान : मकानों के निर्माण/मरम्मत के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विधवाओं को दिए गए अनुदान की 50 प्रतिशत प्रतिपूर्ति केन्द्र द्वारा की जाती है बशर्ते कि यह राशि 5000 रु० तक हो।

8. लड़कियों के विवाह हेतु अनुदान : केन्द्रीय सैनिक बोर्ड, विधवा की लड़की की शादी के लिए 4,000 रु० का अनुदान देता है।

9. रेल यात्रा रियायतें : विधवाओं के लिए द्वितीय श्रेणी में यात्रा करने के लिए रेल भाड़े में 75 प्रतिशत छूट उपलब्ध है।

10. पुर्नवास : पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ, सब्जी और दुग्ध उत्पादनों की बिक्री के लिए एजेंसियां आवंटित करना।

Interference of US Adinistration in J&K Affairs

3935. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been growing instances of interference by the U.S. administration in the affiairs of Jammu & Kashmir for sometime past;

(b) the nature of U.S. administration's interference which Government have found objectionable and/or contrary to the established conventions;

(c) whether Government have reacted to such interference; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of response of the US administration thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (d) Media reports and statements of various US Officials and non officials on this question, have, from time to time, given rise to some misgivings. Pakistan has tried to take advantage of such reports and statements to further its own territorial designs in the State. In officials statements, the US Government has stated that the Kashmir problem should be resolved through bilateral dialogue between India and Pakistan and as a practical matter such bilateral dialogue needs to take into account the wishes of the Kashmiri people.

The Government of India have emphasised to the United States Government, as also to other friendly countries, that steps are being taken to restore peace and the democratice process in Kashmir. However, there is incontrovertible evidence that Pakistan-sponsored terrorism, including supply of arms, equipment, training and infiltration, and efforts to thwart the democratic process continue unabated. All this constitutes balatant interference in the internal affairs of India, and is in complete violation of all norms of inter-State conduct. The Government of India will continue to engage the US Government in the matter.

Infiltration from Charar town by Pak militants

3936. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1605 given in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd March, 1995 and state:

(a) whether Charar township is an important infiltration point for Pak-militants; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) The location and topography of the Charar-e-Sharief township is conducive to surreptitious movement and infiltration of militants in the area. The Government is alive to the situation and necessary steps have been taken to strengthen the security arrangements in the area to contain possibilities of such movements and infiltration into the township, and to provide security and confidence to the people in the area. Steps have also been taken to check infiltration into the State which include further gearing up of the intelligence machinery, exchange of information and coordinated action by Central and State agencies, intensified patrolling at the borders and the LOC, and construction of border fencing and floodlighting in the vulnerable stretches of the Indo-Pak border in the State.

Financial Militants in Kashmir by Governments of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait

3937. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the Tribune, dated 9th February, 1995 that Governments of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait will be sending funds soon to finance militancy in the Kashmir Valley;

(b) whether Government have sought any clarification in this regard from the respective Governments; and

(c) if so, what is their reaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Government are aware of the news-item.

(b) and (c) The matter has been appropriately taken up at diplomatic level and a close watch is being maintained.

Situation around Dargah Charar-e-Sharief

3938. SHRI GOVIND RAM MIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-report appearing in the 'Statesman' dated the 13th March, 1995, under the caption "Charar-e-Sharief a tinder box";

(b) if so, whether Charar has been under complete command of the militant outfit, Hizbul Mujahideen; and over 150 foreign mercenaries, mainly from Afghanistan, for the past one month;

(c) if so, whether due to lack of any strategy and coordination, the security forces have failed to remedy the situation and Hazratbal-like situation is fast developing in the holy town of Charar; and

(d) if so, the preventive steps being taken there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Government is aware of the presence of militants including foreign mercenaries in the township of Charar-e-Sharief where the Shrine of Sheikh Nooruddin Noorani is located. It is not possible to indicate the precise number of militants who may be present, but the report appears to be considerably exaggerated on this score. There are reports of the militants having set up bunkers in the townships, including in the area around the Shrine. The Security Forces are maintaining their presence in the vicinity of the town so as to ensure that no further unde-

sirable elements are able to enter the town. However, there are no restrictions on the movement of supplies or the people of the township. A close watch is being maintained on the situation and further steps will be taken as may be necessary and warranted with the aim of flushing out the militants and neutralising possible threats keeping in view the sanctity of the Shrine and the topography of the area.

Damage caused to properties of Kashmiri Hindus

3939. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses, shops and places of worship destroyed, desecrated by militant activity which belongs to Kashmiri Hindus now living outside the valley;

(b) the number of such houses or places of worship to which ex-gratia relief/payment has been made and how many are still pending therefor;

(c) whether/inspite of the ex-gratia relief having been sanctioned amounts in many cases have not yet been actually paid; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Problems of Kashmiri migrants

3940. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news which appeared in The Hindustan Times dated the 10th February, 1995 to the effect that All India Kashmiri Migrants Employees' Forum, at its recently held meeting, protested against the apathetic attitude of the State and Central Governments to the problems of Kashmiri migrants in general and migrant employees in particular;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) what are the main problems of these migrants; and

(d) the steps taken by Government and State Administration to sort out their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The news-item referred to in the Question did not appear in the 'The Hindustan Times' dated 10-2-95.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The All India Kashmiri Migrants Employees Forum has been raising some demands from time to time. Secretary, Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs took a meeting on 18-3.95 with representatives of this Forum. As per discussion held in the meeting their demands like transfer of Service Books to Resident Commissioner's Office in Delhi, preparation of GPF Schedules, settlement of matured SI policies, settlement of pending pension cases, etc. were forwarded to the State Govt., who are taking necessary action.

J&K leaders, visit to captial

3941. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of leaders from Jammu and Kashmir and their party affiliation who visited the Capital in March, 1995;

(b) the purpose of their visit to the Capital;

(c) the names of the other leaders and diplomats they met in the Capital and gist of their activities and the statements they made during their stay;

(d) whether the same was done with the prior approval of the Central Government and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether their activities and the statements are detrimental to the unity and integrity of the country; and

(f) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) According to available information the following leaders from Jammu and Kashmir visited the Capital during March, 1995:—

(i) Syed Ali Shah Gillani, Jamat-e-Islami.

(ii) Maulvi Umar Farooq, Awami Action Committee.

(iii) Abdul Gani Lone, Peoples Conference.

(iv) Shabir Ahmed Shah, Peoples League.

(v) Ghulam Nabi Sumbji, Muslim Conference.

(vi) Fazal-ul-Haq Qureshi, People's Political Front.

(b) and (c) It is learnt that they had primarily come to Delhi to attend the "Pakistan Day Celebrations" on 23 March 1995 on the invitation of the Pakistan High Commissioner in India. Some of these leaders also met various foreign diplomats, political leaders and other intellectuals during their stay. However, it is not possible to give the details of all the persons whom they have met.

(d) No such permission is required.

(e) and (f) The Government is keeping a watch over the activities of such persons and action as may be considered necessary and appropriate will be taken as required.

Comments of Hurriyat leaders on the situation around Dargah Charar-e-Sharief

3942. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that JKLF militants on being prevented by the security forces from entering the shrine of Chrar-e-Sharief near Srinagar in J&K have occupied the areas around the shrine there;

(b) whether it is also a fact that since then there have been fierce and intermittent firing between the two;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the residents of Charar-e-Sharief are fleeing because of harassment to them by the militants;

(e) if so, how many persons have fled of their houses so far;

(f) whether it is also a fact that Hurriyat leaders, while addressing a meeting at Press Club of India in the Capital, warned the Central Government to lift the siege of the said shrine or face mass agitation and appealed to Muslim countries and OIC countries to impress upon Government to do the same and also denied that Pakistan was supplying arms and ammunition to Kashmiri militants; and

(g) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (e) According to available information, militants belonging to the terrorist outfits Harkat-ul-Ansar and Hizo-ul-Mujahideen have holed themselves up in the township of Charar-e-Sharief where the shrine of the Sufi Saint Hazrat Noor-ud Din-Noorani is situated. The State Government has strengthened the Security arrangements in the vicinity of the township to check any further infiltration and escalation of the situation. There has been intermittent firing between the security forces and the militants but despite provocation the security forces have maintained the utmost restraint to ensure against any harm to civilian life and property, including any damage to the shrine. A large number of people, including women and children, have left the town due to fear and apprehension caused by the presence of militants in the town. However, of late, some families have returned to their homes in the town.

(f) and (g) Government are aware of such reports and of the attempts of Pakistan and its protege groups in the State to use their own acts of violating the sanctity of religious places and trampelling upon the sentiments of the local people, or inability to prevent this, for spreading dis-information and provoking the people.

There is no seige of the shrine and the residents of the town are able to move in and out without impediments. Government had also offered safe passage to the foreign nationals present in the town upto the LOC if they surrendered, which has not drawn any response. A close watch is being kept on the situation and such further action will be taken as may be required keeping in view the situation, the topography of the area and the sanctity of the shrine.

Damage caused to properties of Kashmiri-Pandit migrants

3943. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses of Kashmiri Pandit-migrants in the Valley burnt, damaged or looted;

(b) the number of cases in which compensation has been paid or insurance claims settled; and

(c) the details of the amount so far paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Outcome of Jammu Republic Day Bomb-blast investigations

3944. SHRI JAGMOHAN:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the arrest of a Pakistani terrorist agent, the police authorities in Jammu and Kashmir have resolved the case relating explosions at the Republic Day function in the State in which a number of persons were killed and the State Governor amongst others were injured on January 26, 1995;

(b) if so, what are the details of the plot unearthed and the persons, Indians and foreigners apprehended in connection therewith; and

(c) what follow-up steps have so far been taken in connection therewith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Only one person, namely Mond. Irfan s|o Mond. Ayub r/o Gari Mohalla, Village Tanda District Gujarat in Pakistan, has been arrested in this case. Further investigations are, continuing. It would not, therefore, be feasible or prudent to disclose further details at this stage.

Resuscitation of J&K from political coma

3945. SHRI VISHNU KANT SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report published in the 'Indian Express' (New Delhi) dated 6th April, 1995 under the caption "Resuscitating J&K from its political coma" regarding the functioning of the Ministerial panel on J&K; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) The Government are aware of the press report in question. The Group of Ministers has been set up to consider and deliberate upon issues relating to restoration of the political process in J&K. It is taking action accordingly.

Lathi-charge on media persons at Jammu

3946. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Police and C.R.P.F. resorted to a lathi charge on peaceful media persons at Jammu on 31st March, 1995; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many scribes including women scribes were injured in the lathi-charge; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) On 31.3.1995, local pressmen who were taking out a procession to observe the "Press Day", were stopped near the Secretariat, where prohibitary orders under section 144 Cr. P.C were in force. When they tried to break the police cordon, mild force had to be used resulting in minor injuries to 4-5 pressmen, including a woman. The Press lodged a protest against the incident and declared that they would boycott all official functions till action was taken against the police personnel involved in the incident. The State Government ordered a magisterial inquiry into the incident and a Sub-Inspector of Police was placed under suspension. The local Press also set up a Committee of Inquiry to go into the incident, after which they had further discussions with the State Government, pursuant to which the matter was amicably settled and the protest was called-off.

Pending cases against companies

3947. SHRI O. P. KOHLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had undertaken an analysis of the rising cases against companies;

(b) if so, whether the analysis has been completed and if so, with what results;

(c) the reasons for the rising number of cases against the companies and the steps taken to remedy the situation;

(d) the number of cases pending against the companies as on the 31st December, 1994 and how do those compare with the preceding three years; and

(e) the steps taken to finalise all the pending cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of prosecution cases depends on violation of provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 committed by the companies. The defaults generally noticed are delays in filing of Balance Sheet and Annual Returns. The Government has taken a number of steps, including rationalisation and standardisation of additional fee charged, in order to streamline the procedure for filing of documents by the companies.

(d) The number of prosecution cases pending during last four years is as under:—

Year	No. of cases pending
1991	34534
1992	28906
1993	30912
1994	27726

(e) The disposal of cases depends on finalisation by the Courts.

Persons Languishing in Jails without trials

3948. SHRI O. P. KOHLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court had observed that it is shameful to keep the man in Jail without trial;

(b) if so, the reasons for continuing the same unabatedly thereby;

(c) the number of TADA undertrails who are languishing in the jails without trials as on date;

(d) since when they are languishing in the jails and what are the reasons for not trying them;

(e) the steps taken to expedite their trials; and

(f) the number and details of TADA undertrials freed by TADA courts in Delhi along with the reasons for setting them free and action taken by Government on the points brought out by the courts in their orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court has time and again emphasised the need to speed up the criminal justice delivery system in the country. Some of the factors which contribute to delay in disposal of cases are population explosion, litigation explosion, inadequacy of judge strength, delays in filling up vacancies, lack of infrastructural facilities, long arguments and prolix judgments, lawyers strike and indiscriminate resort to writ jurisdiction, etc.

(c) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

गंभीर अपराध के लिए अभियुक्त को जमानत पर रिहा किया जाना

3949. **श्री अन्तराम जाय-वाल :**
श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार जनहित में वर्तमान कानून में संशोधन करने के लिए एक ऐसा विधान लाने का विचार रखती है जिसमें यह प्रावधान हो कि देश की सुरक्षा, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को चौपट करने की साजिश तथा देशद्रोह की साजिश से संबंधित गंभीर अपराधों के लिए मुख्य अभियुक्त को मामले के निपटान तक जमानत पर रिहा न किया जाए?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज भारद्वाज) दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता (संशोधन) विधेयक,

1994, जो उस समय गृह मंत्रालय संबंधी संसदीय समिति के विचाराधीन है, दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 437 और धारा 438 का संशोधन उस दृष्टि से करने के लिए है जिससे कि अग्रिम जमानत मंजूर करने का अधिक कड़ा बनाया जा सके। इस संबंध में कोई अन्य प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Amendment to the Judicial Law

3950. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:
SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government are considering to amend the present judicial law to generally judgement to the victims in the light of the Delhi Court's recent judgement in the 1st week of January, 1995 after waiting for 23 years in the case of a Calcutta based businessman to six months imprisonment on charges of violating the import and export control order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): The Government is aware of the delay in disposal of cases in courts and share the concern of the Hon'ble Members in the matter. However, there is no single Law/Act, the amendment of which will solve the problem. In order to consider the problem and to find out the ways and means to deal with it as expeditiously as possible a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts was held on 4th of December, 1993 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. While expressing their concern the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices recommended that all courts should consider preparing list of old cases and arrange their early disposal. The Conference recommended several step in a resolution adopted by it for speedy disposal of cases in Courts/ Tribunals which have been accepted by the Government and commended to all the state Govts./High Courts/ UT Administration for necessary action.

उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला और अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग

3951. **श्री अनंत प्रकाश मालवीय :**
श्री सत्यराम जायसवाल :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति ने हाल ही में इस आशय का एक आदेश जारी किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी जिला और अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में सरकारी कामकाज के लिए हिंदी के स्थान पर अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग किया जाए; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री को इस संबंध में भारतीय विधिज्ञ परिषद् से कोई पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है; यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज भारद्वाज) : (क) इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की रजिस्ट्री ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में हिन्दी के स्थान पर अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग किये जाने की बाबत न्यायालय द्वारा कोई विनिश्चय नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) इस संबंध में भारतीय विधिज्ञ परिषद से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था, तथापि, ऊपर भाग (क) में बताई गई स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये, उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।

Appointment and transfer of High Court Judges

3952. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the appointment and transfer of Judges of High Court, a ratio of two from the state and one from outside the state is followed;

(b) if so, how many Judges from outside Sikkim have so far been appointed for the High Court of Sikkim under this accepted norm; and

(c) whether it is a fact that all Judges in the Sikkim High Court are from outside the State and that the policy of retaining 2/3rd of the Judges from the home state has not been implemented in Sikkim; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Government have accepted as a policy recommendations of the Law Commission in its 80th Report that there should be a convention according to which 1/3rd of Judges in each High Court should be from any other State. The Government have decided that this may be implemented either by making initial appointments from outside or by effecting transfers.

(b) 7 Judges/Chief Justices have been appointed from time to time in the Sikkim High Court from outside so far.

(c) One Advocate who had practised in Sikkim High Court was appointed as a Judge of the Sikkim High Court in June, 1976 and was functioning as Chief Justice of an outside High Court till 1.4.95 when he resigned. Another practising Advocate was appointed Judge of the Sikkim High Court on 16.12.94 and is at present functioning as a Judge of Guwahati High Court. At present, both the Chief Justice and the puisne Judge in the Sikkim High Court are from outside the State. The third post of a Judge in the High Court of Sikkim in vacant.

Implementation of Supreme Court Decision on Payment of Penalty for Stalling Public Projects

3953. SHRI ASHOK MITRA:
SHRI K. R. MALKANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be *pleased to state*:

(a) whether Govt's attention has been drawn to the recent Supreme Court decision to the effect that parties which indulge in frivolous court proceedings so as to stall public projects shall be liable to payment of damages and compensation;

(b) whether Government propose to undertake administrative steps to enforce this judgement; and

(c) whether Government would also in this connection examine instances where important projects or programmes, such as opening of primary schools, have been held up because of injunctions often indiscriminately granted by lower courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pending Case on Seniority of Judges

3954. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the case relating to the seniority of judges is lying undecided even after 15 years have passed:

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any initiative for early decision in this regard;

(c) whether Government are considering to set up All India Judicial Service; and

(d) if so, whether any steps have been taken/or are likely to be taken by Government at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) As per provisions of Articles 233 to 235 of the Constitution of India, all matters including seniority of judges belonging to sub-ordi Judiciary of a State are the concern of the respective State Government and High Court. In respect of seniority of officers belonging to Delhi Higher Judicial Service and Delhi Judiciary Service, the Registry of the Delhi High Court has reported that C.W. No. 490/87, C.W. No. 356/88 etc. are pending in the Supreme Court and C.W.P. No. 3867/90 is pending in the Delhi High Court.

(b) The case of preparation of seniority list of Delhi Judicial Office after 1986 is receiving attention of the Delhi Hgh Court.

(c) and (d) In view of the recommendations of the 11th Law Commission as contained in its 116th Report relating to setting up of All India Judicial Service, the question of formation of an All India Judicial Service had been considered on several occasion in the past, but no final decision could be taken. In the light of the Supreme Court's judgement dated 13.11.1991 in W.P. No. 1022/89 and order dated 24-8-1993 in Review Petition No. 249/92 the matter has been reprocessed and is receiving the attention of the Government.

Representations of Sikkim in Supreme Court

3955. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sikkim, which became a part of India about twenty years ago in the year 1975, has never got representation in the Supreme Court despite State Government requests therefor?

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Supreme Court has held in the S.C. Advocates-on-Record Association vs Union of India (AIR 1994 SC 268) that appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court should be made as the result of a participatory consultative process;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has held in the above mentioned case that the Supreme Court should have representative character;

(d) whether the continued denial of representation of Sikkim in the Supreme Court is not against emotional integration of Sikkim with India; and

(e) the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (e) As per the judgement dated 6-10-1993 of the Supreme Court of India in the 9 Judges Bench, the Chief Justice of India has to initiate proposal for appointment of a Judge in the Supreme Court after taking into account the views of the 2 senior-most Judges of the Supreme Court.

So far no Judge of the Sikkim High Court has been appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Registered Public and Private Limited Companies

3956. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Public and Private Limited Companies registered during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, State-wise; and

(b) what is the total fee collected by the Department of Company Affairs for registration of companies during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The State-wise distribution of number of Public and Private Companies Limited by Shares registered during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 and the total fee collected for registration of companies during the same period is at Annduring the same period is at Annxure No. 79 ord. 180).

Strength of staff in the office of the registrar of companies in Gujarat

3957. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies registered with the Registrar of Companies, Ahmedabad, for Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) the strength of the staff of the offiie at present;

(c) whether the staff strength has been increased in proportion to the increase in the number of Registrar; companies registered with the said

(d) if so, the reasons therefor:

(e) whether Government are aware that the office space is too short to provide an adequate service to the public who have to wait for their turn for long, standing in queues outside the office premises; and

(f) if so, what steps Government propose to take to increase the staff and provide more office accommodation to ensure quick and satisfactory service to the pubic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R BHARDWAJ): (a) The total number of companies registered with Registrar of Companies, Ahmedabad as on 31.12.1994 is 22745 of which the numbe- for Gujarat is 22691 and for Dadra and Nagar Haveli it is 54.

(b) Strength of the staff of the office is 45.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) The staff strength in the office could not be increased in proportion to increase in number of companies due to certain reasons, i.e. ban on creation of posts; financial constraints. It is expected that computerization of the work and libralizetion in rules and regulations shall result in reduction in the work load.

(e) and (f) Government have asked for a proposal for additional/ alternate office space. Increased computerization of the office work and changes in companies Act are expected to ensure quick and satisfactory serivec to the public. The requirements of staff are fixed taking into account work-load, improvements in work procedures and also financial constraints.

कानूनी सहायता योजना

3958. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव**
चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानूनी सहायता योजना से गरीबों को सहायता नहीं मिल रही है और इसे प्रभावपूर्ण ढंग से कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने कानूनी सहायता योजना को प्रभावपूर्ण ढंग से कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये हैं?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज भारद्वाज) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न हीं नहीं उठता।

(ग) राज्य विधिक सहायता और सलाह बोर्डों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 31-3-1995 तक लगभग 20 लाख व्यक्तियों को विधिक सहायता और सलाह प्रदान की गई है।

(घ) विभिन्न निकायों द्वारा, विधिक सहायता के विभिन्न कार्यक्रम अर्थात विधिक साक्षरता का संवर्धन, विधिक सहायता शिविर, लोक अदालतों का आयोजन और पराविधिक के लिए प्रशिक्षण आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं।

Complaints from investors

3959. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Department of Company Affairs or the Company Law Board from investors during 1994-95; and

(b) the details of steps taken to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The number of complaints received by the Department of Company Affairs from 1.4.94 to 31.3.95 is 39,593.

(b) In order to attend to the complaints from investors, the Department has set up a separate Investor Protection Cell. The complaints are processed through a computerised system and are referred to the companies for redressal. It has generally been possible to send two communications to the complaints; the first, as an acknowledgement, and the second, by way of action taken on the complaints as informed by the company. Penal action against the errant companies is also periodically initiated, wherever necessary, under the Companies Act, 1956.

Separate body to project investments by lower income people

3960. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to create a separate body to protect the investments made by lower income people;

(b) whether it is a fact that small holders are being duped in large numbers by entrepreneurs going in for new issues to raise capital; and

(c) what steps Government would take to protect the small investors with new initiatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) There is no proposal to create a separate body to protect investments made by lower income people. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) functioning since 1988 as a capital market regulator has taken a number of steps to protect all sections of investors.

(b) Entrepreneurs making public issues of equity shares are required to disclose all the major risk factors associated with the project and other relevant material in the prospectus. All investors are expected to be guided by the risk factors and make a due assessment of the investmnet proposal.

(c) SEBI already has a number of regulations of control the working of market intermediaries such as brokers, sub-brokers, share transfer agents, debenture trustees, mutual funds, portfolio managers, merchant bankers etc. The Securities Laws (Amendments) Act, 1995 has further equipped SEBI to regulate matters pertaining to issue of capital, transfer of securities and other related matters. SEBI has been vested with powers to issue directions to companies with a view to protecting the interests of investors in securities and the securities market.

Mahila Courts in rural areas

3961. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal regarding setting up of Mahila courts in rural areas of the country under consideration of the Union Government to provide justice to the rural young ladies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d) The Administration of Justice in the District|Subordinate Courts comes under the purview of the High Courts/State Governments concerned. It is within the prerogative of the State Governments/High Courts to set up such exclusive courts to be called Mahia Courts. Setting up of Women (Mahila) Courts does not required the backing of any Central Statute, like in the case of Family Courts, but depends on the necessity and will of States/High Courts.

उच्चतम न्यायालय/उच्च न्यायालयों में अनूसूचित जाति/अनसूचित जनजाति की महिला न्यायाधीश

3962. **श्री एस. एस. सुरजेवाला :**
श्री अजित जोगी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित न्यायाधीशों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से महिला न्यायाधीशों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ख) क्या देश की जनसंख्या के अनुपात में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या बहुत कम है;

(ग) क्या विधि आयोग ने विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या को बढ़ाने के लिए सुझाव दिया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या-क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं अथवा उठाने जाने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित न्यायाधीशों एवं महिला न्यायाधीशों की संख्या को बढ़ाने के लिये कौन-कौन सी नई पहल की जा रही है?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज भारद्वाज) : (क) 21-4-1995 को उच्चतम न्यायालय में 24 न्यायाधीश और देश के विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में 437 न्यायाधीश थे। उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित न्यायाधीशों और महिला न्यायाधीशों की संख्या से संबंधित जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। (**नीचे देखिये**)।

(ख) से (ग) विधि आयोग ने अपनी 120वीं रिपोर्ट में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह सिफारिश की थी कि प्रति दस लाख की जनसंख्या पर 10.5 न्यायाधीशों की वर्तमान पद संख्या प्रति दस लाख की जनसंख्या पर बढ़ाकर 50 न्यायाधीश कर दी जाए। चूंकि अधीनस्थ न्यायापालिका के न्यायाधीशों की पद संख्या का अवधारण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने-अपने उच्च न्यायालयों के परामर्श से किया जाता है। अतः विधि आयोग की सिफारिशें सभी राज्य सरकारों को भेज दी गई हैं। जहां तक उच्च न्यायालयों का संबंध है, न्यायाधीशों की पद संख्या, अन्य बातों के साथ मामलों के संस्थित किये जाने और लंबित रहने के अनुसार विनिश्चित की जाती है।

(ङ) सरकार ने, राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायाधीशों को समय-समय पर इस आशय के पत्र लिख कर यह अनुरोध किया है कि वे बार में से अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों, अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों, अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के उन व्यक्तियों का और ऐसी महिलाओं का पता लगायें जो उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश नियुक्त किये जाने के लिये उपयुक्त हों, जिससे कि उन्हें उच्च न्यायालयों में बेहतर प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जा सके।

विवरण

विभिन्न उच्चतम न्यायालयों में अनुसूचित जाति/अ० जनजाति महिला/न्यायाधीशों की संख्या

क्र.सं०	उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	अ० जा० और अ०ज०जा० से संबंधित न्यायाधीशों की संख्या (31-10-94 को यथा विद्यमान)		महिला न्यायाधीशों की संख्या (21-4-95 को यथा विद्यमान)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	इलाहाबाद	2	—	1
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1	2	1
3.	मुंबई	4	—	1
4.	कलकत्ता	—	—	1
5.	दिल्ली	—	—	1
6.	गुवाहाटी	—	3	1
7.	गुजरात	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	—	1
9.	जम्मू-कश्मीर	1	—	—
10.	कर्नाटक	1	1	—
11.	केरल	1	—	2
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	—	—	—
13.	मद्रास	1	—	—
14.	उड़ीसा	—	—	1
15.	पटना	1	—	1
16.	पंजाब और हरियाणा	—	—	1
17.	राजस्थान	—	1	2
18.	सिक्किम	—	—	—
	योग	12	7	14
				(21-4-95 को यथा विद्यमान)
	उच्चतम न्यायालय	1	—	1

Legislation on electoral reforms

3963. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward any legislative measure for electoral reforms in the country very soon;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) by when it is likely to be brought before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) Government after considering various proposals on electoral reforms made by the Committee on Electoral Reforms (popularly known as Dinesh Goswami Committee and the Election Commission of India, finalised a package on electoral reforms. These proposals were discussed with political parties and after taking into account their views Government introduced a Bill, namely, the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994 in the Lok Sabha on 13th June, 1994.

Joint venture proposals for generating non-conventional energy

3964. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA:
MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI:
SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the joint venture proposals approved for generating non-conventional energy during the last two years;

(b) where these projects have been set up;

(c) the number of such proposals which are at present under consideration of Government; and

(d) the cost of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d) During the last two years, 6 proposals of foreign investment joint venture have been approved by Govt. as per the details given in the Statement. (*See* below)L The projects are at different stages of implementation. One proposal of M/s Ashfaque A. Khan, New Delhi for foreign collaboration with M/s Saladin Investment Services, Switzerland for setting up of a 250. MW wind farm in Distt. Rajkot Gujarat has been received by the Ministry.

Statement

Proposals for Foreign Investment Approved during last Two Years

Programme	Collaboration		Total Cost (Foreign Equity)	Objective & States where projects are proposed to be set up
	Indian	Foreign		
1. Wind Energy	(i) Sun Source India Ltd.	Cannon Power Corpn. USA	60.00 Crore (60%)	Establishment of Wind Farm in the State of Gujarat.
	(ii) LM Glass Fiber (I) Ltd.	LM Glas Fiber Denmark & The Industrialisation Fund for developing countries (IFU) Denmark	12.60 Crore (75%)	Production of blades for Wind electric generators in the State of Karnataka.
2. Solar Photo Voltaics	(i) Solar Tech India Ltd.	Hileos Itally	56.00 lakh (40%)	Manufacture of Silicon Wafers in the State of Rajasthan.
	(ii) Eco Solar Systems India Pvt., Pune	Mr. Conard Jauslin etl. Switzerland	65.00 lakh (14%)	Establishment of manufacturing facility for alternate material solar cell in the State of Maharastra.
3. Battery Operated Vehicles	Pearless Developers Ltd., Calcutta	Frazer Nesh Ltd., UK	20.00 crore (18%)	Manufacture of solar passenger transport vehicle powered both with batteries and supplemented with Photovoltaic charging in the State of West Bengal.
4. General	Owimex Services India, Secundarabad	Owimex Russia	10.00 lakh (50%)	Services in the field of Photovoltaics, Semi-conductors, non-conventional energy, pollution control etc. in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Estimated cost of wind energy

3965. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA:
MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI:
SHRI J. S. RAJU:
SHRI K. M. KHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of estimated cost of power produced through wind energy during the year 1994-95;

(b) whether the cost of the power produced through wind energy is cheaper than power produced through other sources of non-conventional energy; and

(c) if so, the target fixed for power production through wind energy during the year 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The average cost of wind power generation is generally in the range of Rs. 1.75—2.25 per unit, depending upon the site, and taking into consideration the fiscal and promotional incentives available.

(b) The cost of generation from wind is either cheaper or compares favourably with powers produced from other non-conventional energy sources.

(c) A wind power capacity of about 285 MW has installed in the country during 1994-95.

Amount provided to units using non-conventional energy in U.P.

3966. SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided to units using non-conventional energy in Uttar Pradesh for the last three years;

(b) the amount earmarked for the Eighth Five Year Plan and targets fixed in this regard; and

(c) the power likely to be generated through non-conventional sources of energy in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHA KUMAR): (a) An amount of about Rs. 42 crores have been released to various Units| Organisations|Institutions in the State of Uttar Pradesh, in last three years, under different programmes| projects implemented by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

(b) The funds for programmes of non-conventional energy sources are being provided to States as per the financial norms of various programmes on year to year basis. State-wise targets are not fixed for the full plan period.

(c) The cumulative installed capacity/number of Non-Conventional Energy Systems|Units installed in the State of Uttar Pradesh are given in the Statement.

Statement

Number of cumulative NRSE systems installed in the State of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	NRSE Systems	Installation
1	Family Type Biogas Plants	2,48,726
2	CBP/IBP	236
3	Improved Chulha	24,00,900
4	Biomass Gasifiers	35
5	Industrial Solar Water Heating Systems	24,923
6	Domestic Solar Water Heating Systems	
7	Solar Air Heating Systems	27
8	Solar Thermal Kilns	30
9	Solar Distillation Systems	627
10	Solar Cookers	28,933
11	Street Lights	470
12	Domestic Lights	22,975
13	Community TV	50
14	Solar lanterns	8,325
15	SPV Water Pumps	70
16	Power Plants	45 (366.7 Kwp)
17	Small Battery Charging Systems	3
18	Wind Pumping Systems	20
19	Non-geared/Shallow Well Wind Pumping Systems	300
20	Small Hydro Projects	43 (26.43 MW)
21	Battery Operated Vehicles	186
22	Urjagrams	4

Wind power projects in the country

3967. SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have identified one hundred sites for setting up Wind Power Projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details therof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up some more Energy projects in Gujarat in addition to the sites selected for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details of the location thereof; and

(e) by when the proposed projects are likely to be set up in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Under the National Wind Resources Assessment Programme being undertaken in 25 States/UTs, 80 potential sites having annual mean wind speeds above 18 kmph have so far been identified in 8 States/UTs, which could be considered for setting up wind power projects.

(c) to (e) A capacity of 64.50 MW has already been installed in Gujarat, including 16.3 MW demonstration projects and 48.2 MW private sector projects. 15 potential sites have so far been identified in the State, viz., Bamanbore, Dhank, Harshad, Kalyanpur, Kukma, Mundra, Navibander; Okha, Okha Madhi, Surjabari, Limbara, Navadra, Bhandariya, Jamanvada, Lamba. Further private sector projects are likely during the current year after State Government clearance has been provided, and arragements firmed up for land and evacuation of power.

बायो-गैस आधारित विद्युत संयंत्र

3968. **श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने बायो-गैस पर आधारित विद्युत संयंत्र स्थापित करने का कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) कृषि और औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट की कितनी मात्रा का अनुमान लगाया गया है, जिसे विद्युत का उत्पादन किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है तथा ऊर्जा स्रोत के रूप में उक्त अपशिष्ट का उपयोग करने के लिये क्या-क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जा का उत्पादन करने के लिये कौन-कौन सी विभिन्न योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं ?

अपारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कृष्ण कुमार) : (क) अपारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय द्वारा चीनी मिलों में खोई आधारित सह-उत्पादन के संवर्धन हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम और बायोमास दहन आधारित विद्युत परियोजनाओं पर प्रायोगिक कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। इन कार्यक्रमों के विभिन्न संघटक हैं, जैसे प्रदर्शन योजना जिसके अन्तर्गत उन कुछ सीमित परियोजनाओं को अधिशेष निर्यातित विद्युत के लिये पूंजीगत वित्तीय राज सहायता दी जाती है जो पात्रता के निर्धारित मानदंडों को पूरा करते हैं; प्रौद्योगिकी विकास योजना के लिये सहायता तथा विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टें तैयार करने आदि के लिये सहायता।

(ख) देश में कृषि गत अपशिष्ट और कृषिगत अपशिष्ट क्रमशः लगभग 320 मिलियन टन और 50 मिलियन टन होने का अनुमान है। शहरी, नगरीय और औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट से विद्युत का अनुमानित संभाव्य वार्षिक उत्पादन लगभग 1000 मेवा है।

सरकार चुनिंदा प्रदर्शन परियोजनाओं के लिये बजटीय सहायता, संस्थागत वित्त की सुविधा, कर में रियायतों जैसे राजकोषीय प्रोत्साहन और राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों से विद्युत की वीलिंग, बैंकिंग और खरीद के लिये अनुकूल नीतियां उपलब्ध करा रही है।

(ग) बायोमास, शहरी और औद्योगिक, अपशिष्टों से विद्युत के उत्पादन के अलावा अपारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों के उपयोग से अन्य विद्युत उत्पादन योजनाओं में पवन ऊर्जा, लघु पन बिजली, सह उत्पादन और सौर प्रकाशवोल्टीय शामिल हैं।

Setting up of solar power plants in the country

3969. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the aswer to Unstarred Question No. 1451 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 15th December, 1994 and state:

(a the terms and conditions laid down for the setting up of solar power plants in the country in collaboration with the leading US companies;

(b) the details of the locations where solar power plants are to be set up; and

(c) the amount likely to be invested and to what extent the power situation will improve as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The solar energy projects referred to in the Unstarred Question No. 1451 replied to in the Rajya Sabha on the 15th December, 1994, pertain to establishment of manufacturing facilities in India in the area of solar photovoltaics by US companies in collaboration with Indian companies. The Announcements|MOUs referred to in the reply do not pertain to the establishment of solar power plants in the country.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Performance of energy producing programmes

3970. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the performance of the programmes for production of energy through non-conventional energy sources implemented in Maharashtra during 1994-95, in terms of standard assessment norms, programme/scheme-wise;

(b) how do they compare with the performance of the programmes reported for the previous two years;

(c) the details of allocation of funds likely to be made available for Maharashtra for 1995-96, programme/scheme-wise and alongwith the targets set;

(d) what are the major projects under implementation financed by the World Bank/International Agency alongwith the projects completed/under execution by the private agencies; and

(e) whether it is a fact that there are a number of works which are left incomplete in rural areas and if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the completion of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIOAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Performance during 1994-95 & 1993-94 and 1992-93 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) State-wise allocation of funds and targets are not made. However, targets for biogas and improved chulha for 1995-96 for the State of Maharashtra are 10,000 and 1,60,000 nos. respectively.

(d) No such major NRSE projects are under implementation in Maharashtra as reported by the Government of Maharashtra.

(e) As per the information provided by the Government of Maharashtra the number of non-conventional projects/works left incomplete in the rural areas is Nil.

Statement

Performance of energy producing programmes

Programme	Unit	Achievements during the year		
		1994-95	1993-94	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5
A. Solar Thermal				
1. Solar Water Heating systems	Ltrs in 000 per day	561	569	335
2. Solar Cookers Ditributed	Nos.	4346	3443	3700
3. Solar Desalination	Ltrs.	150	45	—
B. Solar Photovoltaic—SPV				
4. Educational Kits	Nos.	13	01	—
5. Power Fencing	,,	04	02	02
6. Street Lights	,,	14	39	05
7. Lanterns	,,	955	350	125
8. Sprayers	,,	90	27	01
9. Battery Chargers	,,	60	10	01
C. Wind Programme				
10. Wind Mapping Projects	Nos.	30*	—	—
11. Wind Monitoring Stations	,,	05	—	—
12. Relocation of Wind Monitoring	,,	01	—	—
13. Wind Farms	,,	02*** (1.5MW)	—	—
D. Biogas Energy				
14. Biogas	,,	12,034	21,145	28,465
15. NIBP/IBP/CBP	,,	40**	21	18
16. Improved Chulhas	,,	50,755	45,676	36,564
F. Biomass Gasifiers		04	—	88
17. Improved Eramateris	,,	117	17	13

*Execution of the project is in progress.

**10 plants commissioned, 30 in progress.

***Windfarm of 1.5 MW capacity is commissioned. Tender for the project of 2 MW capacity windfarm at Chalkewadi is being finalised.

Solar energy enterprise zone

3971. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a "Solar energy enterprse zone" is being set up near the Capital to facilitate joint ventures;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) the capital outlay involved therein; and

(d) the what manner it is proposed to make use of this venture for domestic, commercial and industrial applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have established a Solar Energy Centre at Gwal Pahari in the Gurgaon District of Haryana. The Centre carries out testing of solar thermal and photovolatic products and provides technical information training and calebration services. The services of the Centre are used by industry and R& D organisations. There is a proposal to establish a Solar Energy Enterprise zone so that manufacturers can utilise the test facilities and technical advice available from the Centre. The type of manufacturing and other units that will be established, the expenditure involved, etc. can be decided only after a feasibility report is available.

अखिल भारतीय सेवा के पदों को सृजित करना तथा वापस करना

3972. **श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव** क्या : **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वर्ष 1991-92 से लेकर वर्ष 1993-94 तक अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के कितने पद सृजित किये गये हैं तथा इन श्रेणियों के कितने पद वापस/समाप्त किये गये हैं;

(ख) 31 जुलाई, 1994 को उपरोक्त सवर्ग के कितने पद रिक्त पड़े थे ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्रमश: सृजित नये पद तथा वापस किये गये पदों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मार्ग्रेट आल्वा) : (क) और (ग) अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के किसी भी राज्य संवर्ग की प्राधिकृत पद संख्या संबंधित राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करके निर्धारित की जाती है । 10 मार्च, 1995 से भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/भारतीय पुलिस सेवा/भारतीय वन सेवा संवर्ग की पद संख्या तथा संरचना की पुनरीक्षा भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/भारतीय पुलिस सेवा/भारतीय वन सेवा संवर्ग नियमावली तथा भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/भारतीय पुलिस सेवा/भारतीय वन सेवा संवर्ग पद संख्या निर्धारण विनियमों के अनुसार सामान्यत: प्रति पांच वर्ष के अंतराल पर करने का प्रावधान है । संवर्ग पुनरीक्षा अंतरालों के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को राज्य के भीतर अस्थायी तथा संवर्ग बाह्य पद सृजित करने की शक्ति प्राप्त होती है । राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ऐसा भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/भारतीय पुलिस सेवा/भारतीय वन सेवा (संवर्ग) नियमावली तथा भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/भारतीय पुलिस सेवा/भारतीय वन सेवा (वेतन) नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार तथा संवर्ग अनुसूची में निर्धारित सीमाओं के अध्यधीन किया जाता है । तथापि, तीनों अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में प्रत्येक संवर्ग की कुल प्राधिकृत पद संख्या में कमी अथवा वृद्धि जैसी भी स्थिति हो, 1-1-92, 1-1-93 तथा 1-1-94 के अनुसार परिशिष्ट 3 में दी गई है । (देखिए परिशिष्ट 173 अनुपत्र सं० 81) ।

पदों में केन्द्रीय सरकार का हिस्सा संवर्ग पदों की 40 प्रतिशत की दर से केन्द्रीय प्रतिनियुक्ति रिजर्व के तहत किया जाता है । इस रिजर्व का उपयोग सचिव, अपर सचिव, संयुक्त सचिव, निदेशक, उप सचिव तथा अवर सचिव के स्तर के सचिवालीय तथा अन्य पदों पर भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा तथा भारतीय वन सेवा के अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति का, तथा गैर-सचिवालीय पदों पर, जहां अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के अधिकारियों को नियुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव किया जाता है, चयन के लिये किया जाता है, गैर-सचिवालयी पदों में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों तथा केन्द्रीय पुलिस संगठनों के पद भी शामिल हैं, सिवाय, उन पदों के जो सार्वजनिक उद्यम चयन बोर्ड द्वारा भरे जाते हैं ।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में सीधी भर्ती के पद तथा पदोन्नति के पद शामिल होते हैं । सीधी भर्ती के पद संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा रखी गई मांग के आधार पर भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के लिये सिविल सेवा परीक्षा तथा भारतीय वन सेवा के लिये भारतीय वन सेवा परीक्षा द्वारा भरी जाती है । पदोन्नति, पद पदोन्नति कोटे में जब और जैसे रिक्ति होने पर राज्य सेवाओं के पात्र उम्मीदवारों में से पदोन्नति विनियम के अनुसार भरे जाते हैं । यह एक निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है जिसमें पदोन्नति, स्थानांतरण, प्रशिक्षण, आकस्मिकताओं आदि के कारण होने वाली लघु अवधि की रिक्तियों की संभावना होती है ।

Review of the appointment procedure of the Members of CAT

3973. SHRI O. P. KOHLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that views have been expressed by higher judicial functionaries to review the appointment procedure of the members of the Central Administrative Tribunal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) the number of cases pending in each of the bench of CAT as on 1-3-95;

(d) by when these cases will be disposed of and the reasons for the slow and tardy progress in the disposal rate of the cases; and

(e) the date of the longest pending case, tribunal branch-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) No such view of the higher judicial functionaries has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House as per Statement-I (See below).

(d) Cases are decided by CAT in its julicial capacity. Hence it would not be possible to indicate a definite date by which these cases would be disposed of. The disposal rate has not been slow, as 26409 cases were disposed of during 1994 as compared to 17552 cases in 1991. The higher rate of pendency is due to the higher rate of institution of cases. During 1991 the number of cases field was 21623 while during 1994 it has gone upto 26230.

(e) A statement is placed on the Table of the House as per statemnt-II.

Statement—I

Details of cases pending in different Branches

Sl. No.	Name of the Bench	Number of Cases pending as on 1-3-1995
1,	Principal Bench	6269
2,	Ahmedabad Bench	1653
3,	Allahabad Bench	6839
4,	Bangalore Bench	1508
5,	Bombay Bench	2544
6,	Calcutta Bench	3679
7,	Chandigarh Bench	3559
8,	Cuttack Bench	1593
9,	Ernakulam Bench	865
10,	Guwahati Bench	556
11,	Hyderabad Bench	2204
12,	Jabalpur Bench	2024
13,	Jaipurr Bench	951
14,	Jodhpur Bench	603
15,	Lucknow Bench	2410
16,	Madras Bench	2090
17,	Patna Bench	1090
	TOTAL;	40445

Statement-II

Details of longest pending Case, Bench-wise as on 1-3-1995

Sl. No.	Name of the Bench	Year of Oldest case pending
1,	Principal Bench	1985
2,	Ahmedabad Bench	1987
3,	Allahabad Bench	1986
4,	Bangalore Bench	1993

Sl, No,	Name of the Bench	Yea of Orlpest Case pending
5,	Bombay Bench	1986
6,	Calcutta Bench	1986
7,	Chandigarh Bench	1986
8,	Cuttack Bench	1989
9,	Ernakulam Bench	1993
10,	Guwahati Bench	1986
11,	Hyderabad Bench	1987
12,	Jabalpur Bench	1986
13,	Jaipur Bench	1987
14,	Jodhpur Bench	1988
15,	Lucknow Bench	1986
16,	Madras Bench	1991
17,	Patna Bench	1987

Samaj Sadans in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

3974. SHRI O. P. KOHLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken a decision some years ago to provide only one Samaj Sadan in R. K. Puram, Sector XII, New Delhi which shall have a Barat Ghar amongst other things and to upgrade the existing Samaj Sadan of Sector-1 R.K. Puram to contain a Barat Ghar and other essentialites;

(b) if so, the reasons for these Samaj Sadans not coming up even after lapsing of years; and

(c) the concrete steps taken to upgrade these Samaj Sadans without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) The decision to construct a Samaj Sadan in R. K. Puram Sector XII and the proposal to upgrade the Samaj Sadan of Sector I, R. K. Puram were both under consideration of an Inter-Departmental Committee set up to review the construction of Samaj Sadans. Subsequently, while considering the report of the Committee it was decided not to construct any new Samaj Sadan in Delhi and use the sites earmarked for the facility of children and residents.

Complaints Received by Central Vigilance Commission

3975. SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of cases received by the Central Vigilance Commission during the last three years, till date, year-wise alongwith the number of cases disposed of during the period, year-wise;

(b) whether the Commission receives anonymous complaints; if so, the method devised to resolve such cases:

(c) what is the number of anonymous complaints received during the last three years, year-wise alongwith the status of such complaints during the period; and

(d) what further steps are contemplated for the speedy and judicious disposal of the cases pending with the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The number of cases received and disposed of by the Commission during the years 1991, 1992 and 1993 is given below:

Year	No. of cases received	No. of cases disposed
1991	3915	3924
1992	3900	4035
1993	4166	4155

(b) Yes Sir. The Commission takes adequae care in scrutinising the anonymous/pseudonymous complaints to ensure that while motivated or frivolous complaints are not encouraged, effective follow up action is taken in respect of serious and verifible allegations.

(c) The number of anonymous/pseudonymous complaints received during 1991, 1992 and 1993 and the action taken on these complaints by the Commission is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) There is no delay as such in tendering Commission's advice. The position in regularly reviwed by them to ensure speedy disposal.

Statement

Number of complaints received/action taken by the Chief Vigilance Commission during 1991 *to* 1993

Years	Brought forward of previous year	No. of anonymous/ pseudonyous complaints received	Referred to CBI for investigation	Referred to CVOs for investigation	Sent for necessary action/ disposal	Complaints filed	Disposed of during the year (cols. 4—5—6—7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1991 . .	19	477	0	187	143	151	481
1992 . .	15	433	0	159	147	130	436
1993 . .	12	473	1	166	162	122	451

*NOTE: The above data reflects the position at the end of each year.

Interim relief to pensioners

3976. SHRI P. UPENDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned interim relief for the Central Government employees pending the report by the Fifth Pay Commisison;

(b) whether the Central Government Pensioners have demanded payment of similar interim relief; and

(c) if so, what is the response of Government to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes Sir, However the orders of Interim Relief were issued on 27th September, 1993, while the Fifth Pay Commission was constituted on 9th April, 1994.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Consequent on grant of interim relief to serving employees, the matter was considered by the Governments. The Dearness Relief paid to the pensioners is revised at six monthly intervals to compensate for the rise in cost of living. It was, therefore, not considered necessary to grant interim relief also for the same purpose.

Assistant's grade examination

3977. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer to unstarred Question 757 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 16th March, 1995 and state by when the said Assistant's Grade Examination is proposed to be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): This examination has been held on 23rd April, 1995.

Government personnel assigned to various countries

3978. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Express who are Government personnel and have been assigned to various countries under the bilateral assignments with their names and the names of country they have been assigned;

(b) the number of Government Personnels who have been assigned to U.N. and its allied agencies with their names and the year of assignment;

(c) what is the method of their selection for the the assignment; and

(d) how many of them have not returned after the completion of the period of assignment and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The information is not available centrally. It is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House after it is compiled.

(b) At present, 79 Govt. personnels are working under the U.N. and its allied agencies. Their names and year of assignment have been indicated in the Statement. (*See* below).

(c) A broad based selection procedure is adopted for identifying

the best and most suitable candidate for nomination. For the bilateral assignments, a panel of names is suggested to the Ministry of External Affairs for making selection by foreign governments. For assignments under U.N. and its allied agencies, nodal Ministries are assisted by the Foreign Assignment Selection Committee (FASC) for screening the applications. Thereafter, panel of names is suggested by the nodal Ministries to the International Organisations for making selection.

(d) The Govt. personnel assigned to U.N. and its allied agencies still working in their assignments as their approved period of deputation has not ended, except Shri S. K. Alok, IAS (HP:65) whose period of foreign assignment has ended on 5th March, 1995 and is yet to report to his Cadre. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Govt. of Himachal Pradesh have been qoested for arranging the relief of the officer from the foreign assignment. The information regarding the officers on bilateral assignments who have not returned after completion of the period of assignments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, later.

Statement

Details of Govt. personnels assignment to U.N.

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer and year of assignment	Name of the International Organisation
	1988	
1.	Sh. Ravi Sawhney, IAS (PB : 68)	Economic & Social Commission for Asia & Pacific (ESCAP)
	1989	
1.	Sh. N.S. Oberoi, CSSS	International Centre for Public Enterprises (ICPE)
2.	Sh. P. Sinha, IAS (BH : 69)	Commonwealth Secretariat
	1990	
1.	Sh. A. Narayan, ITS	Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT)
2.	Sh. N. Sashidharan, CBES	Custom Cooperation Council
3.	Sh. S.K. Alok IAS (HP : 65)	United Nations Population Fund Admn. (UNFPA)
	1991	
1.	Sh. P.K. Lahiri, IAS (MP : 59)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
2.	Sh. J. Bhagwati (IFS : 76)	World Bank (WB)
3.	Sh. G.S. Ghosh, IAS (GJ : 67)	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
4.	Sh. N.K Sabharwal, IAS (UP : 65)	World Intellectuals Property Organisation (WIPO)
5.	Sh Madhav sarma, IAS (TN : 62)	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
6.	Sh Arjun Thapan, IA & AS	Asian Development Bank (A DB)

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Name of the International Organisation
	1992	
1.	Dr. Bimal Jalan	World Bank (WB)
2.	Sh. S.G. Hoda, IAS (AM : 77)	World Bank (WB)
3.	Smt. Jaishree Balachandran, IAS (TN : 79)	World Bank (WB)
4.	Sh. Anil Lakhina, IAS (MH : 74)	South Investment Trade & Technology Data Exchange Centre (SITTDEC)
5.	Sh. S. Narayanan, IAS (TN : 65)	Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia & Pecific (CIRDAP)
6.	Sh. P.B. Rajagopalan, IAS (MH : 61)	World Bank (WB)
7.	Sh. A. Sahasaranaman, IAS (JK : 73)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
8.	Sh. K. Vishwanathan, CSSS	World Bank (WB)
9.	Sh. R.L. Pitala, IES	Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC)
10.	Smt. D.M. De. Rebello, IAS (AP : 64)	United Nations Educational Scientific & Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
11.	Sh. T.S. Sandhu, IAS (RAJ : 81)	United Nations International Children Emergancy Fund (UNICEF)
12.	Sh. D.J. Bell, IFS (74)	United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM)
13.	Ms. Meena Gupta, IAS (OR : 71)	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
14.	Sh. Hirak Ghosh, IAS (WB : 65)	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
15.	Sh.fS. Krishna Kumar, IAS (KN : 69)	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
16.	Sh.fH.C. Pant, IRS (IT)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
17.	Sh.M.P. Joseph, IAS (KL : 78)	International Labour Orgonisation (ILO).
	1993	
1.	Sh. K.P. Geethakrishnan, IAS (TN : 58)	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
2.	Sh. Neeraj Prasad, IAS (AM : 78)	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
3.	Smt. Pratima Dayal, IAS (UP : 72)	World Bank (WB)
4.	Sh. Rahul Khullar, IAS (AGMU : 75)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
5.	Sh. S.P. Bajpai, IAS (MP : 72)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
6.	Sh. K.S. Ramasubham, IAS (WB : 76)	World Bank (WB)
7.	Dr. R.C. Sharma,	Danish Development Agency (DANIDA)
8.	Sh. A. Hoda, IAS (BH : 62)	General Agreement on Tarrifs & Trade (GATT)

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Name of the International Organisation
9.	Sh. G.S. Jaiya, IAS (AGMU : 76)	World Intellectuals Property Organisation (WIPO)
10.	Sh. Amitabh Banerjee, IFS (75)	Commonwealth Secretariate
11.	Sh. Vivek Rae, IAS (AGMU : 76)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
12.	Sh. S.V. Iyer, IAS (MP : 81)	World Bank (WB)
13.	Smt. Janaki Kathpalia, ICAS	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
14.	Smt. Vineeta Rai, IAS (AGMU : 68)	United Nations Population Fund Administration (UNFPA)
15.	Sh. Nikhil Seth, IFS (80)	United Nations
16.	Sh. V. Samnotra, CSS	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
17.	Smt. Sudha Saotria, CSS	Commonsealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC)
18.	Sh. Mukul Sansal, IAS (UP : 71)	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
	1994	
1.	Sh. Vishwapati Trivedi, IAS (MP : 77)	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
2.	Sh. K.P. Krishnan, IAS (KTK : 83)	World Bank (WB)
3.	Sh. S. Chatterjee, IAS (AM : 76)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
4.	Sh. D.C. Kurup,	Danish Development Agency (DANIDA)
5.	Sh. G.P. Shukla, IAS (UP : 64)	Harvard Institute International Development (HIID)
6.	Dr. Sheel Kant Sharma, IFS (73)	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
7.	Sh. Ashok K. Atri IFS (75)	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC)
8.	Sh. J.K. Arora, IAS (KTK : 64)	Overseas Development Administration (ODA)
9.	Sh. Arun Bhatia, IAS (MH ; 67)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
10.	Sh. G.K. Bhattacharya, IAS (AGMU : 69)	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
11.	Smt. Padmini Deskckachar, IAS (HY : 79)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
12.	Smt. Anita Das, IAS (MP : 72)	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
13	Dr. Pradeepto Ghosh IAS (AGMU: 69)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
14	Sh. P.H. Kurion, IAS (KL: 86)	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
15	Sh. B.S. Lamba, IAS (MT: 68)	World Health Organisation (WHO)

Sl.	Name of the Officer	Name of the International Organsation
16	Sh. Ram Singh IAS (KL: 75)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
17	Sh. J.N. Choubey, IAS (KTK: 70)	World Bank (WB)
18	Sh. R.N. De, IAS)(WB: 65)	International Jute Organisation (IJO)
19	Sh. Ramu Damodaran IFS	United Nations Organisation (UNO)
20	Smt. Suneeta Mukerjee IAS (HP: 73)	United Nations Population Fund Administration (UNFPA)
	1995	
1	Sh. Ajay Nath, IAS (MP: 82)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
2	Sh. K.K. Atal, IRSME	World Food Programme (WFP)
3	Sh. G. Balagopalan, IAS W: B: 74	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
4	Sh. S. Behura IAS (UP: 73)	World Bank (WB)
5	Sh. Dev das Chhotray, IAS (BH: 71)	World Bank (WB)
6	Sh. K. Dharmarajan, IAS (AGMU: 69)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
7	Sh. R.L. Kotwal,	Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC)
8	Sh. T. Nand Kumar, IAS (BH: 72)	International Trade Centre (ITC)
9	Sh. C.P. Puri,	World Health Organisation (WHO)
10	Sh. R.S. Saini,	Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO)
11	Sh. P.P. Deo, IAS (MH: 72)	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
12	Sh. Jay Prasad, IAS (Hp, :69)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Extension to senior retiring government officials

3979. SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy review has been made on the issue of grant of extension for six months to senior retiring officials in Government of India;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what steps are being taken to avoid such extensions;

(d) what is the definition of public interest in such cases; and

(e) whether there is any need to grant such ad hoc extensions leading to demoralisation at higher levels of bureaucracy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) It is not the general policy of Government to grant extension in service to Government servants beyond the age of soperainnuation. However, there could be occasions when it becomes necessary to grant extension to a Government servant of exceptional merit or due to exigencies of work. Instructions on the subject of extension stipulate that extension of service after retirement may not be granted as a matter of routine, but may be resorted to only in very rare and exceptional circumstances. The overriding consideration for the grant of extension of service is that it must be clear in the public interests and, in addition, satisfy one of the following two conditions:—

(i) that the other officers are not ripe enough to take over the jobs; or

(ii) that the retiring officer is of outstanding merit. The existing criteria and procedure on the subject of extension in service have been evolved with a view to ensure that extension of superannuated officers is kept to the minimum and resorted to only in exceptional circumstances.

भ्रष्टाचार तथा लाल-फीताशाही को समाप्त करने के लिए नये प्रशासनिक सुधार करना

3980. **श्री कनक सिंह मोहन सिंह मंगरोला** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भ्रष्टाचार तथा लाल फीताशाही को समाप्त करने के लिये कुछ नये प्रशासनिक सुधार करने का प्रस्ताव रखती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ।

कार्मिक , लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मार्ग्रेट आल्वा) : (क) से (ग) सरकार में भ्रष्टाचार और लाल फीताशाही से निपटने के लिये व्यापक ढांचा पहले ही निर्धारित किया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत उत्पन होने वाली स्थिति से निपटने के लिये समय-समय पर नये उपाय किये जाते हैं ।

इस ढांचे के तीन मुख्य पहलू हैं:-

(1) निवारक सर्तकता ;

(2) निगरानी और सुरागरसानी; और

(3) निवारक दंडात्मक कार्रवाई ।

इन सभी पहलुओं के लिये संस्थागत व्यवस्थाएं पहले ही कर दी गई हैं । इनमें प्राप्त अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुये, समय-समय पर संशोधन और सुधार किये जाते हैं ।

भ्रष्टाचार और लाल फीताशाही के बीच संबंध सुविदित है और इन दोनों के बीच गठ-जोड़ को समाप्त करने के लिये कई वर्षों, विशेषत: 1985 से कई उपाय किये जा रहे हैं । प्रशासन की प्रक्रियाओं को, गोपनीयता की आश्यकताओं के अनुरुप अधिक सुस्पष्ट बनाने के उद्देश्य से, कार्य विधियों के सरलीकरण, शक्तियों के प्रत्यायोजन और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिये उपाय किये गये हैं । इनका उद्देश्य, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, लाल-फीताशाही और निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में अस्पष्टतया को समाप्त करना है । यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है ।

Retirement Age of Central Government Employees

3981. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposals to ehance the age of retirement for officers of some All India Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to study the proposals to enhance the age of retirement for Central Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir;

(b) Does not arise;

(c) No, Sir.

Membership of Government Employees Associations

3982. SHRI GOVIND RAM MIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) which of the different existing associations of employees of Central Government Ministries/Departments/Instrumentalities adopting the CCS (Recognition of Service Association) Rules 1993 are asked to prove 35 per cent membership strength and which one 15 per cent strength soon after the promulgation/adoption of these Rules; and

(b) in what manner the associations which had not proved their membership-strength even one to two years before the promulgation/adoption of these Rules, are being dealt with after promulgation/adoption of these Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) Not more than two associations for a distinct category as defined by respective Ministry/Departments having 35 per cent membership can be considered for recognition subject to fulfilment of the prescribed conditions in terms of CCS (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1993. However where there is only one association which commands commands more than 35 per cent membership, another association with second highest memebrship, although less than 35 per cent may be recognised if it commands atleast 15 per cent membership.

This will apply to all existing recognised associations or any other association seeking recognition.

सतर्कता आयोग के समक्ष लंबित मामले

3983. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**
श्री एस.एस. सुरजेवाला :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग को वर्ष 1993-94 तथा 1994-95 के दौरान क्रमश: कुल कितने मामले प्राप्त प्राप्त हुये;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान राज्य-वार बड़े और छोटे दंड लगाने संबंधी कितने-कितने मामले प्राप्त हुये; और

(ग) आयोग के समक्ष आज तक कितने मामले लंबित है?

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मार्गेट आल्वा) : (क) कैलेंडर वर्ष 1993 तथा 1994 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग में प्राप्त सतर्कता संबंधी मामलों की कुल संख्या नीचे निर्दिष्ट की गई है:—

1993	4166
1994	4378

(ख) केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के क्षेत्राधिकार का प्रसार केवल उन्हीं संगठनों तक है जहां भारत संघ के कार्यकारी नियंत्रण का प्रसार है । अत: सलाह के लिये प्राप्त मामले राज्य-वार नहीं रखे जाते हैं ।

(ग) 31-3-1995 की स्थिति के अनुसार आयोग की सलाह के लिये लंम्बित मामलो की कुल संख्या 604 थी ।

Reservation of posts and appointments in state services for OBCs

3984. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have so far been taken to implement the scheme for reservation of posts and appointments in State Services for other Backward Classes; and

(b) what are the details of the OBCs identified by Central Government for the purposes of this Scheme and the instructions issued for implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Appointment to State Government Services and reservation thereof is a State subject. As such, Government of India have not framed any scheme for reservation of OBCs in State Services.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for the development of Agricultural Marketing

3985. SHRI SOM PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to launch any new schemes for the development of agricultural marketing in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPYOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) ad (b) The Government of India in the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment (Department of Rural Development) proposes to launch a new scheme for development of rural haats through Panchayati Raj Institutions from the year 1995-96. Initially, it is proposed to start the scheme in the tribal districts to be selected on the basis of absolute tribal population in the total population of the district. The scheme is proposed to be funded on a sharing basis by Central Government and State Goverments in the ratio of 80:20 respectively. It is proposed to provide funds to Panchayats through Zila Parishads for development of rural haats falling within the jurisdiction of a Panchayat and operation and maintenance of the rural haats so developed would be the responsibility of the respective Panchayats.

UNDP aid Projects

3986. SHRI S. AUSTIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all the on-going projects with UNDP aid; and

(b) what projects have been cleared by Government recently for UNDP proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) There are 108 on-going projects with UNDP aid. The list of the projects are given at Statement I (*See* below).

(b) The Government of India has recently cleared 87 projects with UNDP aid. The list of the pipeline projects are given at Statement-II.

Statement

List of Operational Projects with UNDP Aid

Project No.	Project Title
1 2	3
1. IND– 84– 006	Low Cost Canal Lining
2. IND– 84– 020	Cement Research Institute
3 IND– 85– 004	Engg. Consultancy Services
4. IND– 85–007	Predictive Maint Fert.liser
5. IND—85—015	Mechanical Wood Industries
6. IND—85—020	PG Agricultural Education.
7. IND—85—027	Modern Cartographic Centre
8. IND– 85– 040	Package Testing IIR
9. IND– 85– 048	Chem. Recov Plant Pulp Mills
10. IND– 85– 055	Sedimentation of Reservoirs
11. IND– 85– 070	Automotive Emmission Lab.
12. IND– 85—072	Knowledge Based Computer System
13. IND—86—003	Lowcost Biofertilisers
14. IND—86—009	Edures in Computer Networking
15. IND—86—010	Telematics Development
16. IND—86—012	PG Education in Child Nutrition
17. IND—86– 014	Water System in Coal Mining
18. IND– 86—018	Petroleum Production
19. IND—86—036	Dam Safety Surveillance
20. IND—86—040	Mineral Processing Lab. Nagpur
21. IND—87—003	Amorphous Silicon Solar Cells
22. IND—87—007	Zeolite Catalysts
23. IND—87—008	Training Public Administration
24. IND—87—017	Plant Improvement
25. IND—87—018	Biology of Parasites
26. IND—88—003	Electric Transportation Tech.
27. IND—88—006	Modern Hotel Catering Instt.
28. IND—88—007	Micro Electronics
29. IND—88—010	Ceramic Technology Institute

	Project No	Project Title
30.	IND—88—011	NDT Facilities at PDIL
31.	IND—88—012	Improved Corrosion PDIL
32.	IND—88—015	Aluminium Research Centre
33.	IND—88—017	NATNL Drilling Training Centre
34.	IND—88—023	Studies on Tribal Health
35.	IND—88—047	Civil Aviation Training Centre
36.	IND—89—041	NC/CNC Facilities at ATI
37.	IND—89—101	Indira Gandhi Uran Academy
38.	IND—89—103	Biochem Engg. & Technology
39.	IND—89—109	Development of Gemstones
40.	IND—89—114	Non-Wood Based Pulp & Paper
41.	IND—89—128	Pesticide Dev. Centre
42.	IND—89—130	Elec. Packaging Technology
43.	IND—89—133	PPDC for Essentials Oils
44.	IND—89—136	National Management Programme
45.	IND—90—003	Hydrology Studies Capabalities
46.	IND—90—004	Res. & Trng. L.B.S. National Academy
47.	IND—90—007	Phytotron Facility
48.	IND—90—008	Auto Oper. Irrigation Canal Systems
49.	IND—90—009	Strengthen Capacity of CSMRS
50.	IND—90—010	Glass Industry Centre
51.	IND—90—013	MGMNT. Dev. Corporate Sector
52.	IND—90—014	Electronics Des & Tech Process
53.	IND—90—017	Foreign Service Training Institute
54.	IND—90—018	Cents for VSLI Design
55.	IND—90—024	Evaluation of EOR Pilots
56.	IND—90—028	EST Surface Analytic Facilities
57.	IND—90—034	Precision Mechanical Design
58.	IND—90—035	Fashion Technology
59.	IND—90—037	Units for Handmade Paper
60.	IND—90—038	Fluvial Ocean Hydromechanics
61.	IND—90—042	Tokten (Phase IV)

S.No.	Project No	Project Title
62.	IND - 91 - 002	Patent information System
63.	IND - 91 - 005	Fluid Control Research Institute
64.	IND - 91 - 006	New Techs in Broadcasting
65.	IND - 91 - 007	Upgrading Air Archives
66.	IND - 91 - 008	Hybrid Rice Technology
67.	IND - 91 - 011	Mitigate Damage Due to cyclone
68.	IND - 91 012	Private Ind. & Trng. ENT (Unistar)
69.	IND - 91 - 015	Meteorological Applications in Agri.
70.	IND - 91 - 023	Computer Managed Maint. (Sail)
71.	IND - 91 - 025	Computer Integ. Manufacture
72.	IND - 91 - 026	Metals & Plastics Trng. Centre
73.	IND - 91 - 029	Automotive Tech. Remote Sensing
74.	IND - 91 - 038	Upgrading of IIPA
75.	IND - 91 - 030	Microprocessor Appln. Eng.
76.	IND - 91 - 076	Port Workers Training Institute
77.	IND - 91 - 090	EAP in India
78.	IND - 91 - 091	Support to CERC
79.	IND - 91 - 096	Full Employment for Farmers
80.	IND - 91 - 100	Human Development Indicators
81.	IND - 91 103	Powerline Aggregates
82.	IND - 92 002	Technology Transfer
83.	IND - 92 - 006	Social Sect. Strategies & Financing
84.	IND - 92 - 007	Widlife Management
85.	IND - 92 - 008	Export Dev. Marine Products
86.	IND - 92 - 017	Inter Rural Energy Planning
87.	IND - 92 - 019	MEIID (Token 2nd window)
88.	IND - 92 - 031	Industry Competitiveness in Asia
89.	IND - 92 - 032	Plant Quarantine Facilities
90.	IND - 92 - 038	Strengthening ICFRE
91.	IND - 93 - 004	Autocomponent Tech.
92.	IND - 93 - 006	Admin. & Use of Trade Markes in India
93.	IND - 93 - 007	MNGMNT Dev. of Senior Administrators

1	2	3
94.	IND-93-012	RDSO (Phase II)
95.	IND-93-014	Quality Assurance in Telecom. Pro.
96.	IND-93-016	Railways Orginl. Dev. & Syst. Changes
97.	IND-93-018	Integrated Pest Management
98.	IND-93-019	Documentation of Cultural Res.
99.	IND-93-020	PA Phase for Punjab for SSI
100.	IND-93-021	National Forestry Action Programme
101.	IND-93-022	Policy Studies on Economics Reforms
102.	IND-93-032	EVN SUGI Tourism in Andaman
103.	IND-93-035	Instt. for Machine Tool Technology
104.	IND-94-002	Maharashtra Earthquake
105.	IND-94-003	Export of Spices
106.	IND-94-004	Export of Floriculture Products
107.	IND-94-007	Strategy to deal with HIVIAIDS in Rlys
108.	IND-94-012	Bio-Village Demo. Pro. in Pondichery

Statement-II

Pipelines Projects with UNDP Aid as on 04 April, 1995

IND-86-029	Design, Dev. & Proc. of Composite Products	1,250
IND-88-016	Design, Dev. of ASICs For Proc. Industries	2,066
IND-88-070	Bicycle Res. & Dev. Centre, Phase II	1,696
IND-90-002	Res. Dev. Metal forming CMFI (PA 89-129)	2,924
IND-90-021	Photovoltaic Water Pumping System	1,365
IND-90-025	Strength Offshore Drilling Platforms	1,500
IND-90-041	Digital Techs. in Broadcasting	1,537
IND-91-004	High Perf. Comp. Applications (Old 88/033)	2,320
IND-91-013	Combustion Research	3,555
IND-91-022	Quality Improvement & HRD Packgng	5,077
IND-91-028	Upgrading Sasmira's Cap (Polymer Fibre)	1,500
IND-91-047	Thermoplastics for Hi Perf. Composites	2,500
IND-91-077	HI Perform Coated Textiles (Old 89-097)	690
IND-91-082	National Wind Energy Centre	900

IND—92—010	Energy Cons. in Mini Steel Plants	2,232
IND—92—012	Electronic Serv. & Trnng. Centre (Ph II)	520
IND—92—013	Blind Ore Bodies Insitu. Gr by Mod Techs.	600
IND—92—014	Streng, Rubber Goods Industry -Punjab	1,860
IND—92—015	Techs. for Cubic Zirconca Crystals	1,280
IND—92—018	Dev. Centre for Rerolling Industry	1,508
IND—92—022	Oil Seed Development	6,490
IND—92—037	Centre for Failure Analysis	2,800
IND—92—046	Assistance to National Fisheries Export	1,724
IND—92—054	Process Prod. Dev, Cent. for Sports Goods	400
IND—92—300	Jute Progrmame—Others	7,130
IND—93—002	HRD in Telecom & New Emerging Tech.	4,800
IND—93—003	N tnl. Instt. of Miner's Health	1,532
IND—93—005	FEAS Report for convention Centres	357
IND—93—009	Spatial Data Mgmnt. Tech—Dev. & Appl.	1,251
IND—93—017	Area Development Plan for Guiarat	50
IND—93—034	Mine Safety & Productivity in Coal Mines	5,053
IND—93—042	Management of Water Resources	8,500
IND—94—005	Export Dev. of Handicrafts	884
IND—94—010	Sustainable Urban Dev.—Madras	605
IND—94—013	Archiving Films of Satyajit Ray	300
IND—94—015	Forestry & Agri. Development in Nagaland	1,800
IND—94—016	Veterinary Immunology	2,468
IND—94—018	Management of Law Enforcement System	971
IND—94—021	Corporate Management	930
IND—94—025	Revitalisation of the Planning Commission.	300
IND—94—027	Establishment of India Council	1000
IND—94—034	Health & Safety Standrds in Mines	955
IND—94—038	University Talk Aids	250
IND—94—039	Civil Aviation Training	600
IND—94—**	Tokten Phasev	1,500
IND—94—**	Maharashtra Rural Credit	2,500
IND—94—**	Computer Tools for Cow Milk Production	454
IND—91—018	Rainbased Agriculture Development	9,800

IND—92—001	Dev. of Amorphous Silicon Technology	695
IND—92—003	Strengthening of CIAET	1,500
IND—92—024	Energy Conservation and Efficiency	4,750
IND—92—026	Urban Water Supply/ENV Sanitation	660
IND—92—029	Spreading Awareness of HIV/AIDS	100
IND—92—049	Perf. Improvement Thru. Mgmnt. & Trng.	1,000
IND—92—051	Programme for S.S.I. in Punjab	1,000
IND—93—001	Education for All	0
IND—93—011	Chrome Ore Prod'n—Deeper Horizons	740
IND—93—013	Improvement & Dev. of Postal Services	782
IND—93—015	Diamond Exploration in Panna	665
IND—93—028	Sugar Programme	4,500
IND—93—029	Organic Agric (Esp. Horticulture)	1,500
IND—93—030	EDI System to Improve Transport Logistics	681
IND—93—033	Programme on Genl. Administration	
IND—93—***	Structural Adjustments in Infrastructure	382
IND—93—***	Strengthen Cap of Telecom Engg. Centre	2,360
IND—93—***	SET Centre for Digital Video Arch.	500
IND—93—***	Technology Dev. in Intelligent Networks	700
IND—94—009	STE of Craft Village in Calcutta	1,755
IND—94—014	Transport Sector Policy Formation	857
IND—94—017	Enhanced Resource Mobilisation	950
IND—94—019	Capacity Building for Civil Service	953
IND—94—022	Facilitation in International Minor Ports	800
IND—94—023	Capacity Building State Training Instts.	963
IND—94—024	Women in Public Service—HRD & MGMNT	355
IND—94—026	India in the Year 2020	200
IND—94—030	Dev. of Inland Water Transport System	690
IND—94—036	Disaster Management in Chemical Industries	633
IND—94—037	Agri Forestry Development in Chhindwara.	2,031
IND—94—***	Spirulina Alga for Pre School Children	630
IND—94—***	Env. Sustainable Model Villages	869
IND—94—***	Innovative Micro Initiatives	800
IND—94—***	Umbrella Proj. on TCDC/TOKTEN/UNISTAR	1,000

IND—94—***	Review of Technical Cooperation Policy	NA
IND—94—***	Maintenance Eng. Training Activity	1,000
IND—94—***	Participation of NRI's in Electronics	360
IND—94—***	Environment Friendly Product Testing	896
IND—95—***	Small Grants Programme	800

UNDP proposals for training

3987. SHRI S. AUSTIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the significance of the proposal underway with UNDP which is elaborated as a proposal for local governance and decentralised administration in support of sustainable development";

(b) what would be financial worth of this project;

(c) the break-up of salaries, consultancy fees, and foreign travel;

(d) who selects the proposed beneficiaries;

(e) whether Government will ensure that only outsiders are selected in this proposal of UNDP;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps proposed to avoid complicated projects with no direct bearing on rural self administration in India:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) There is na proposal under consideration for local governance and decentralised administration in support of sustainable development with UNDP assistance.

(b) to (g) Does not arise.

UNDP proposal or local goverance and decentralised administration

3988. SHRI S. AUSTIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3232 given in the Rajya Sabha on 18th August, 1994 and state:

(a) whether Government have such succeeded in its efforts to find approval for their proposal involving local gaverance and decentralized administration;

(b) who will be specifically benefited by this projects;

(c) what level of bureaucracy would gain and the purpose of seeking foreign aid for such programmes;

(d) whether such exercises are distractive in nature;

(e) what steps are proposed to avoid distracting projects of dubious value to the rural poor;

(f) whether Government will initiate action against officials who were responsible for such schemes to obtain foreign travel, and

(g) whether it is a fact that Indian institutions are quite capable of imparting the needed guidance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) There is no proposal for UNDP assistance for local governance & decentralised administration.

(b) to (g) Does not arise.

Election to rural/urban local bodies

3989. SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) by when the election to rural/urban local bodies under the new law will be completed in the country; whether Government propose to delegate the real and effective power including financial powers, to these local bodies and if so, whether Government framed any model to be adopted in this behalf; and

(b) whether Government are aware that most of the State Governments are diluting the spirit of the new Panchayati Raj/Urban local bodies by not delegating effective and tangible powers to these bodies; if so, whether Government would plug loopholes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b) Elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies is the responsibility of the State Government/ State Election Commission. State Governments are required to complete the election process in respect of these bodies within such time as is absolutely necessary for completing the election process. States have amended their legislation/ brought in fresh legislation to conform to the constitutional requirements. Similarly delegation of powers and functions, including financial ones to Panchayati Raj and Urban Local bdies is also the responsibility of the State Governments.

जवाहर रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार को आबंटित धनराशि

3990. **श्री राम गोपाल यादव:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री राज्य सभा में 30 मार्च, 1995 को अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 2802 के दिये गये उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1994-95 के लिये "जवाहर रोजगार योजना" के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार को जिस समस्त कार्य के लिये धनराशि आबंटित की गयी है उसे कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा ; और

(ख) 1995-96 के लिये कितनी धनराशि आबंटित करने का विचार है?

ग्रामीण, क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) (श्री उत्तमभाई एच. पटेल) : : (क) जवाहर रोजगार योजना की मार्गदर्शिकाओं के अनुसार एवं कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को उपलब्ध कराई गई समस्त निधियों को उस वर्ष विशेष के दौरान ही खर्च करना होता है। उस वर्ष के दौरान यदि स्थगित निधि प्राप्त निधियों के 15 प्रतिशत से अधिक है तो योजना के अन्तर्गत निधियों की वित्तीय किस्त के रिलीज के समय केन्द्रीय अंश की अधिकता में कटौती की जाती है, कार्य वार्षिक कार्य योजना के आधार पर निपटाये जाते हैं, जिसमें नये कार्य को शुरु करने से पहले अपूर्ण कार्य को पूरा करने को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। योजना के अन्तर्गत दो वित्तीय वर्षों के बीच पूरे न किये जा सकने वाले कार्य को करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है।

(ख) 1995-96 के दौरान जवाहर रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार को 61621-21 लाख रुपए की राशि (राज्य अंश सहित) आबंटित की गई है।

Shortage of drinkign water in villages of Saurashtra and Kachh

3991. SHRI CHIMANBHAI HARIBHAI SHUKLA:

SHRI ANANTHAY DEVSHANKER DAVE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there was an acute shortag of drinking water in the villages of Saurashtra and Kachh due to severe drought;

(b) if so, what measures have been taken by Government to provide drinking water in those villages in the State;

(c) whether Government have provided extra amount to the State Government for the purpose of providing water to more villages of this region;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) if not, what measures Government propse to take to provide drinking water to the people of Saurashtra-Kachh region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): Yes, Sir.

(b) Master Plan amouting to Rs. 20.67 crores had been prepared by the State Government to overcome the drniking water problem. 3413 villages had been supplied with safe drinking water by various schemes during the scarcity year 1993-94 (October, 1993 to September, 1994).

(c) to (e) During 1994-95 an amount of As. 31.875 crores was released in advance to the State Government of Gujarat out of the Central share of Calamity Relief Fund to tide over the problem in the drought affected areas including drinking water supply.

गुजरात के ग्रामीण व आदिवासी क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी तथा पिछड़ेपन की समस्याएं

3992. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी सोलंकी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गुजरात के विशेषत: बड़ोदरा, भडौच, सूरत, अहमदाबाद तथा पंचमहल जिलों के ग्रामीण और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी और पिछड़ेपन की समस्याओं का हल ढूंढने के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त जिलों में इस संबंध में कोई व्यापक सर्वेक्षण करवाया गया है , और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उपरोक्त योजना के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता की कोई धनराशि निर्धारित की है; यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और अब तक कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गयी है ?

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) (श्री उत्तमभाई ह. पटेल) : (क) और (ख) गजरात सहित देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी और पिछड़ेपन की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिये भारत सरकार कई ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम अर्थात् (1) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (2) जवाहर रोजगार योजना, (3) सुनिश्चित रोजगार योजना, (4) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम और (5) मरूभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित कर रही है ।

(1) **समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम** : इस कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे बसर करने वाले ग्रामीण

परिवारों को सरकारी सबसिडी और वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा आवधिक ग्रुप की मार्फत उनकी आय सृजित करने वाली परिसंपत्तियां मुहैया कराके उनको पारिवारिक आय में वृद्धि करना है। इस कार्यक्रम को गुजरात के बड़ोदरा, भड़ौच, सूरत, अहमदाबाद और पंचमहल जिलों सहित देश के सभी जिलों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। योजना का वित्त-पोषण केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा 50:50 के अनुपात के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(2) **जवाहर रोजगार योजना:** यह योजना ग्रामीण गरीबों को स्थायी रोजगार मुहैया कराने के लिये 1989–90 से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। योजना के अन्तर्गत निधियों को केन्द्र और राज्य के बीच 80:20 के अनुपात में वहन किया जाता है। इस योजना को 1993–94 से देश के 120 चयनित पिछड़े जिलों में गहन किया गया है। गुजरात में गहन जवाहर रोजगार योजना बडोदरा, सूरत और पंचमहल जिलों सहित 6 जिलों में कार्यरत हैं।

(3) **सुनिश्चित रोजगार योजना :** यह योजना 1993–94 में देश के उन खंडों में शुरू की गई थी जहां पुनर्गठित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली लागू है। योजना का उद्देश्य शारीरिक रूप से सक्षम सभी व्यक्तियों, जिन्हें कार्य की जरूरत है और जो इसे चाहते हैं, को 100 दिनों का सुनिश्चित रोजगार मुहैया कराना है। 1993–94 में यह योजना गुजरात के 16 जिलों के 97 खंडों में चलाई जा रही थी। 1994–95 में इस योजना का राज्य के 10 जिलों के 38 अतिरिक्त खंडों में विस्तार किया गया है।

(4) **सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य भूमि, जल और अन्य प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण एवं विकास द्वारा फसलों, पशुधन और मानव संसाधनों के उत्पादन पर सूखा के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को कम करना है। यह कार्यक्रम अहमदाबाद और पंचमहल जिलों सहित गुजरात के 8 जिलों के चयनित 43 सूखाग्रस्त खंडों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। कार्यक्रम का वित्त-पोषण केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा 50:50 के अनुपात के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(5) **मरूभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य मरूस्थलीकरण की प्रक्रिया पर नियंत्रण पाना और भूमि, जल और अन्य प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण करना है। कार्यक्रम का शत-प्रतिशत वित्त पोषण केन्द्र द्वारा किया जाता है। फिलहाल, यह कार्यक्रम गुजरात के 2 जिलों के 9 खंडों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा सहायता के लिये पात्र निर्धन परिवारों का पता लगाने के लिये प्रत्येक पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरू होने से पूर्व एक व्यापक सर्वेक्षण करवाया जाता है। इसके अलावा, ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों की क्षमताओं और कमजोरियों का पता लगाने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा समवर्ती मूल्यांकन के रूप में गहन अध्ययन भी कराये गये हैं।

(घ) विवरण में दिये गये विवरण के अनुसार।

विवरण

रोजगार सृजन और क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए 1994–95 के दौरान से गुजरात में चयनितजिलों को केन्द्रीय रिलीज

(रुपए लाख में)

जिला	जवाहर रोजगार योजना	गहन जवाहर रोजगार योजना	सुनिश्चित रोजगार योजना	समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	मरूभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम
1. बड़ोदरा	574.77	268.00	160.00	125.78	—	—
2. भड़ौच	466.74	—	260.00	109.81	—	—
3. सूरत	683.27	298.00	260.00	139.36	—	—
4. अहमदाबाद	218.39	—	40.00	67.29	30.50	—
5. पंचमहल	1783.31	476.00	440.00	214.41	100.75	—
समग्र गुजरात	8268.65	2067.50	3580.00	1507.63	617.35	441.55

Scheme of rural development funded by Central/State government

3993. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes under Rural Development which are 100 per cent funded by Central Government;

(b) what are the schemes under Rural Development funded jointly by the State Governments and Central Government;

(c) what is the allocation under 100 per cent scheme to Karnataka during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 and the allocation during this period for jointly funded schemes; the details thereof schemes-wise; and

(d) whether the State Government have deviated the funds to meet their expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Under Rural Development Schemes, Desert Development Programme (DDP) is 100 per cent funded by the Central Government.

(b) (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawarhar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), (iv) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and (v) Drought Prone Area Programme (DDAP) are major Rural Development Programmes jointly funded by the States and Central Government. Under IRDP and DPAP the funding pattern between Centre and the State is 50:50 and for JRY & EAS it is 80:20. Under ARWSP the funds are provided 100 per cent by the Centre subject to matching by the States under MNP.

(c) Desert Development Programme (DDP) is not implemented in Karnataka. The details of central allocations made by Centre for jointly funded schemes (i) IRDP, (ii) JRY, (iii) EAS, (iv) ARWSP, (v) DPAP during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 to Karnataka are as under:—

(Rs. lakhs)

S.No.	Schemes	Allocation (Central Share)		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
I.	IRDP	1527.00	2825.00	2802.00
II.	(i) JRY	11502.17	13225.06	14557.15
	(ii) IJRY	—	3772.00	3772.00
	(iii) EAS (Release)	—	3600.00	10390.00
III.	ARWSP	2342.00	3512.00	4272.00
IV.	DPAP	624.50	936.75	1034.00

(d) No specific instance has been brought to the notice of this Ministry, under any rural development programmes regarding deviation of funds.

Target of providing toilet facility to rural population

3994. SHRI SHIVPRASAD CHANPURIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of the target fixed for providing toilet facility to 25 per cent of the rural population by the end of the year 1991, the facility could be provided only to 2.73 per cent of the population till 31st March, 1993;

(b) what are the reasons for not achieving the said targets; and

(c) what is the percentage of rural population which has been provided with the toilet facility till 31st March, 1994 together with the percentage of rural population which is targeted to be provided with this facility till 31st March, 1995?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The National Action Plan prepared in 1980 for implementation of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade in India (April 1981 to March 1991) provided for coverage of 25 per cent of the rural population with the sanitation facilities by the end of the Decade. The actual coverage through Government assisted programmes and private efforts was 12.21 per cent till 31st March, 1993.

(b) Low achievement of the target was because of poor perception of importance of sanitation, lack of involvement of the community, in-adequate financial resources and lack of felt need on the part of the beneficiaries.

(c) By 31st, March, 1994, 12.55 per cent of rural population was provided with sanitation facilities. During 1994-95, the target was to provide about 6.27 lakhs individual

sanitary latrines under Central Rural Sanitation Programme and State sector MNP estimated to benefit about 31.35 lakhs rural population. This does not include the coverage under other programmes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana etc., and private efforts.

ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा किया गया सामाजिक वानिकी कार्य

3995. **श्री शिव प्रसाद चयनपुरिया :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1992–93 तथा 1993–94 के दौरान जवाहर रोजगार योजना के तहत ग्राम पंचायतों ने किस-किस क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक वानिकी कार्य किया और किस-किस प्रजाति के कितने-कितने वृक्ष लगाये गये;

(ख) लगाये गये वृक्षों में से कितने वृक्ष जीवित हैं ; और

(ग) ग्राम पंचायतों ने सामाजिक वानिकी कार्य पर 1992–93 और 1993–94 के दौरान कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की?

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) (श्री उत्तमभाई एच० पटेल) : (क) से (ग) सरकारी और पंचायतों की सामुदायिक भूमि पर सामाजिक भूमि वानिकी का अर्थ जवाहर रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत चलाया जाता है तथा वर्ष 1992–93 और 1993–94 में कवर किये गये क्षेत्र लगाये गये वृक्षों की संख्या तथा इस पर हुए खर्च की निम्नलिखित पालिका में दर्शाया गया है:

वर्ष	सामाजिक वानिकी		किया गया खर्च
	कवर किया गया क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)	लगाए गए वृक्ष (संख्या लाख में)	
1992–93	63899.43	1511.97	6602.85
1993–94	70217.10	2801.54	7325.54

लगाये जाने वाले वृक्ष स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार अलग-अलग क्षेत्र में भिन्न-भिन्न प्रणालियों के होते हैं तथा ग्रामीण विकास विभाग द्वारा इसकी विशिष्ट निगरानी नहीं रखी जाती है। इसी प्रकार जवाहर रोजगार योजना की मार्फत चलाई जाने वाली सामाजिक-वानिकी के अन्तर्गत लगाये गये वृक्षों में से जीवंत वृक्षों की संख्या की भी विशिष्ट निगरानी नहीं रखी जाती है । तथापि, पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय में राष्ट्रीय वन रोपण पारिस्तिक विकास बोर्ड देश भर में लगभग 50 चुनिंदा जिलों में मौके पर सैम्पल चैकिंग के आधार पर वन रोपण तथा वृक्षारोपण गतिविधियों के संबंध में उत्तरजीविता दर अध्ययन करता है । 1991–92 तथा 1992–93 के दौरान वनरोपण तथा वृक्षारोपण गतिविधियों के संबंध में की गई सैम्पल चैकिंग पूरी हो चुकी है । 1993–94 को सैम्पल चैकिंग का कार्य चल रहा है । इस तरह की सैम्पल जांच से पता चला है कि यद्यपि इनमें स्थानवार तथा प्रजातिवार भिन्नता है, वृक्षारोपण की समग्र उत्तरजीविता दर सामान्यतया 50 प्रतिशत से 80 प्रतिशत तक होती है ।

Youths Trained under Trysem in Punjab

3996. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youths in Punjab trained under TRYSEM during the last five years;

(b) what is the target fixed for the year 1995-96 and 1996-97, district-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide more employment to the skilled and educated unemployed youth in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Number of youths trained in Punjab under TRYSEM during the last five years is as under:—

Year	No. of youth trained
1990-91	10287
1991-92	5003
1992-93	4237
1993-94	3870
1994-95 .. .. .. (February, 1995)	1576

(b) There is a provisional central allocation of Rs. 36.00 lakh for Punjab under TRYSEM for the year 1995-96. Central allocation for 1996-97 has not yet been finanlised Under TRYSEM funds are allocated and disbursed at state level as a whole.

(c) In order to enable the skilled and educated unemployed youth in the state to get more employment, there is a provision for IRDP loan under the scheme. The application for assistance under I.R.D.P. for TRYSEM trainee is to be completed and processed while the training is still in progress so that loan is disbursed immediately upon completion of the training. Stipend rates to trainees have also been enhanced w.e.f. 1st June, 1994.

Implementation of women and child development programmes in Rural areas of Gujarat

3997. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for the implementation of women and child development programmes in the rural areas of Gujarat during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 and what are the achievements made so far in this regard;

(b) the amount allotted to the State Government for the purpose during the above period indicating the increase in allocation for the next financial year; and

(c) what are the new initiatives/ schems launched or to be launched during Eighth/Ninth Five Year Plans with a view to improve the Socio-economic conditions of women particularly in the rural areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The progress under Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) is monitored in terms of women groups formed for income generating activities. The targets fixed and achieved under DWCRA during 1993-94 and 1994-95 in Gujarat are as under:—

Target fixed (No. of Women groups)		Target achieved (No. of Womwn groups)	
1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
808	247	768	235

(b) The total amount allocated, i.e. Central, UNICEF and State share to the State under the programme during 1993-94 and 1994-95 is as under:—

Financial allocation

(Rs. in lacs)

1993-94	1994-95
122.82	37.54

The allocatin for the year 1995-96 has not been finally decided.

(c) The programme of DWCA is constantly reviewed and many new initiatives like increasing the revolving fund from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000 per group, more decision making authority to the group of Women by reducing bureaucratic control have been taken. This will benefit women's groups all over the country including Gujarat.

Distribution of Surplus land to the rural poor

3998. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of surplus land in the country as on 31st December, 1994;

(b) the steps taken to distribute the surplus land amongst eligible rural poor till January, 1994, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken to implement land reform measures expeditiously; and

(d) the State-wise details of progress made in this regard till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) As a result of the implementation of ceiling laws, an area of 73.43 lakh acres is declared surplus, 64.85 lakh acres taken possession of an 511.09 lakh acres ditributed to the eligible rural poor.

(b) to (d) The land being a State subject the responsibility of implementation of land reforms lies with the State Government. The Government of India only exercises a coordinative and advisory role. However, the Government of India periodically reviews implementation of land reforms in the States at various fora including Revenue Ministers/Chief Ministers Conferences. The recommendations of these conferences are forwarded to the State Governments for taking appropriate steps in the matter. Besides, issuing the guidelines to the States for effective implementation of land reforms measures, the Government of India also fixes up annual targets for distribution of ceiling surplus land under Point No. 5A under Twenty Point Programme. Under the programme of implementation of land ceiling laws the State-wise details of area declared surplus, area taken possession of, area distribution and number of beneficiaries is given in the Statement.

Statement

Distribution of Surplus Land to the Rural Poor

(Area in Lakh acres)(31st December, 94)

States/UTs	Area declared surplus	Area taken possession	Area distributed	Benef. (in lakh)
1. Andhra Pradesh	8.07	6.27	5.55	4.85
2. Assam	6.12	5.76	4.92	4.34
3. Bihar	4.89	4.15	2.95	3.59
4. Gujarat	2.46	1.59	1.32	0.31
5. Haryana	0.92	0.83	0.82	0.25
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.84	2.81	0.03	0.04
7. J & K	4.56	4.50	4.50	4.50
8. Karnataka	2.73	1.60	1.17	0.30
9. Kerala	1.37	0.95	0.64	1.44
10. Madhya Pradesh	2.91	2.60	1.85	0.72
11. Maharashtra	7.28	6.55	5.51	1.40
12. Manipur	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
13. Orissa	1.74	1.64	1.53	1.33
14. Punjab	1.33	1.05	1.03	0.27
15. Rajasthan	6.00	5.55	4.42	0.77
16. Tamil Nadu	1.88	1.71	1.54	1.29
17. Tripura	0.02	0.02	0,02	0.01
18. Uttar Pradesh	5.45	5.13	3.71	3.24
19. West Bengal	12.71	12.02	9.48	20.85
20. D & N Haveli	0.01	0.09	0.07	0.03
21. Delhi	0.01	Neg.	Neg.	0.01
22. Pondicherry	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
TOTAL :	73.43	64.85	51.09	49.57

Funds allotted to Bihar for digging wells

3999. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allotted any funds to Bihar for digging of wells in the villages where the drinking water was not available during the year 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thertfor;

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme to provide drinking water in these villages of the State:

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which drinking water is likely to be provided in all the problem villages of the State; and

(e) the amount allocated for purpose during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b) The allocation of funds is made to States for Rural Water Supply Programme as a whole and no funds are allocated separately for digging of wells in villages.

(c) to (e) All the problem villages as per 1985 list have been covered in Bihar. However, to provide drinking water in the uncovered and partially covered newly identified habitations, the following amount was allocated and released under ARWSP to the State:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation	Release
1993-94 . . .	48.560	48.560
1994-95 . . .	54.690	48.04

Target to provide all-whether roads to villages

4000. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1645 given in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd March, 1995 and State:

(a) the State-wise allocation of funds made to connect each and every village in the countryy with all-weather roads; and

(b) the efforts made so far to implement the above objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) A Statement showing state-wise funds earmarked for construction of roads in villages under Minimum Needs Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan is attached. (*See* below).

(b) Connectivity of villages with all weather roads under MNP is a state subject and funds for rural roads are provided in the State Plan|Budget. The Planning Commssion earmarks funds for MNP (Rural Roads) to avoid diversion of funds to other road schemes/ projects.

Statement

State-wise funds Earmarked for Construction of roads in villages

(Rs. in Crores)

	States	8th Plan (1992–97) Earmarked
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.00
3.	Assam	100.00
4.	Bihar	720,00
5.	Goa	..
6.	Gujarat	35.00
7.	Haryana	6.40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	91.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	38.00
10.	Karnataka	120.00
11.	Kerala	..
12.	Madhya Pradesh	110.00
13.	Maharashtra	100.00
14.	Manipur	40.00
15.	Meghalaya	25.00
16.	Mizoram	52.00
17.	Nagaland	30.00
18.	Orissa	80.00
19.	Punjab	..
20.	Rajasthan	200.00
21.	Sikkim	40.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	93.00
23.	Tripura	45.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	950.00
25.	West Bengal	82.00
	TOTAL (STATES)	3061.40

States	8th Plan (1992—97) Earmarked
Union Territories:	
26. A&N Island	..
27. Chandigarh	2.00
28. D&N Haveli	1.90
29. Daman & Diu	6.80
30. Delhi	..
31. Lakshdweep	..
32. Pondicherry	..
TOTAL (UTs)	4.70

Rural employment scheme

4001. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently chalked out any rural employment scheme which provides more opportunities for the population of rural areas;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c) to provide more employment opportunities to the population in the rural areas, the Government of India has implemented two major employment schemes viz. (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), and (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). IRDP aims to provide self-employment opportunities for families living below poverty line in the rural areas. Under the schemes, assistance in the form of subsidy by the Gvernment and term credit by Financial Institutions are provided to the beneficiaries for purchase of productive assets. With the help of these assets, a wide ranging income generating activities can be taken up by the beneficiaries in various sectors of the economy.

Similarly, JRY is a major wage employment programme, the primary objective of which is to provide wage employment to the rural poor. Under the scheme people living below the poverty line are the target group & preference is given to SC/ST/Freed bonded labourers & 30 per cent opportunities are earmarked for the women. Besides this scheme, from 1993-94 two more important wage employment programmes, viz. Intensified JRY in 120 backward Districts of the country and Employment Assurance Scheme in more than 2000 backward & tribal blocks of the country are under implementation. Thus, Government is taking all possible steps for providing employment opportunities to the population in the rural areas.

गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों से विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिये ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम (आर. ई. सी.) की योजना

4002. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के ग्रामों में विद्युत के उपभोग में वृद्धि करने के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम (रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन) द्वारा गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों से विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या योजना के कार्यान्वयन पर व्यय होने वाली धनराशि का भी प्राक्कलन तयार किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो व्यय-राशि क्या है और इसे किन-किन स्रोतों से उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा ?

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) : (श्री उत्तमभाई एच. पटेल) : (क) गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोतों की मार्फत विद्युत सृजन हेतु ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा कोई ठोस योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है। तथापि, निगम अलग-अलग मामलों के आधार पर लघु विद्युत सृजन योजनाएं वित्त पोषित कर रहा है।

(ख) से (घ) उपरोक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Formulation of revised science & Technology policy

4993. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the call given by the Indian Science Congress in Calcutta in January, 1995 urging Government to formulate a revised Science & Technology policy, if so, in what manner Government propose to proceed with the matter; and

(b) what concrete steps are being taken by Government to promote the intention between Science and Technolgy and Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The Government have taken note of the call given by the Indian Science Congress to formulate a revised S&T Policy. However, the formal communication from the Indian Science Congress Association is still awaited.

(b) The Government have taken a number of steps to promote the interaction between Science & Technology and industry. Some of such initiatives are:—

(i) Activities under the National S&T Enterpreneursnip Development Board, Department of Science & Technology.

(ii) Board of Industry—Institute Interaction constituted by the All India Council of Technical

(iii) Activities of Biotech Consortium India Ltd.

(iv) Activities of the Board of Research in Nuclear Science and Inter University Consortium set up by the Department of Atomic Energy.

(v) The Antrix Corporation under the Department of Space has strengthened the ties of space research with the Indian as well as World Space industries.

(vi) Technology Development Missions are being launched in 8 emerging areas of engineering and technology in IITs and IISc, Bangalore with active co-operation of industry.

(vii) The research laboratories under CSIR constantly interact with industry and academic institutions for transfer of technologies developed by them.

(viii) The National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) plays an important role in transferring technologies from S&T institutions to industry.

(ix) In addition, many incentives are provided for industrial research such as:

(1) Income tax relief on R&D expenditure,

(2) Weighted Tax deduction for sponsored research,

(3) Customs Duty Exemption for Scientific & Industrial Research Organisations (SIROs) approved by the Deptt. of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR),

(4) Accelerated Depreciation allowance on plant and Machinery set up based on indigenous technology,

(5) Price control exemption on domestic R&D based bulk Drugs,

(6) Internatinonal R&D collaborations between industry and institutions in India and those in other countries.

(7) Financial support for R&D in industry,

(8) National awards for Outstanding In-house R&D achievements and commercialization of public funded R&D.

Biotechnology Research

4004. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether drug companies which fail to quickly build up their capacity for Biotechnology (BT) research are likely to face tough times ahead;

(b) whether under the World Trade Organisation (WTO) regime, the Biotechnology gap is going to widen; and

(c) if so, what strategy Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPTTS. OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) A special focus is required on biotechnology research by the drug companies to meet the new challenges including the WTO regime.

(c) Several steps have been taken to strengthen R & D in drug companies by providing tax incentives to sponsored research programmes in approved national laboratories and exemption from price control for new drugs. In order to synergise the strength of the industries and national institutes to promote R & D in drugs specific research programmes have been initiated. New facilities for structural biology, analysis, drug screning etc. have been further supported.

Delay in payment of amount of fellowship to Research Scholar

4005. SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: Will tre PRIME MINISTER be peased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Research Scholars are getting the amount of their fellowship in year or so from the CSIR, Delhi;

(b) who is responsible for the delay in paying the amount of fellowship to the Research Scholars; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to see that the Research Scholars are paid their amount of fellowship on the 5th of every month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The grant is released in advance by the CSIR to the Universities/Institutes twice a year for making monthly payment of stipend to research scholars.

(b) and (c) There is normally no delay in releasing the grants to the universities/institutes by the CSIR. However, there may be unavoidable delays on the part of the universities and other research institutions in payment of stipend to research schcolars due to technical reasons procedural incompleteness and insufficient information with regard to completion of work of the research scholars concerned. There are possibilities of delays whenever the upgradation of fellowship takes place, since in such case an expert committee has to meet to assess the work of the candidate on the basis of personal interview and evaluation of the papers published by him. Although, efforts are made both by the CSIR and the universities to cut down delays in holding such meetings, it becomes difficult to agree to continue to make payment to a candidate till the evaluation of the progress of his research work is certified to be satisfactory. CSIR gets constantly in touch with the universities/research institutions to ensure that research scholars are not put to any hardship in the matter of receipt of stipend. Besides, CSIR is also taking adequate measures in quicken the procedure for the release of grants to universities and institutions.

Schemes for promotion of Science & Technology amongst NGOs

4006. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) What are the schemes of the Department of Science and Technology for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for popularising science and technology among the younger generation;

(b) what are the various institutions managed or assisted by the Department for training of manpower in this regard; and

(c) in what manner the Department of Science and Technology is promoting entrepreneurs and creating more job opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) A scheme titled, "Science Communication and Popularisation" is being operated through the National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC).

(b) The institutions that have been assisted for regular training of manpower/resource persons for science communication are: (i) Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai; (ii) Pondicherry University, Pondicherry; (iii) Science Association of Bengal, Calcutta; (iv) Devi Ahilya Viswavidyalaya, Indore (v) Luckow University, Lucknow (vi) Centre for Development of Imaging Technology, Kerala.

(c) The Department of Science and Technology through the National Science and Technology Enterpreneurship Development Board is promoting entrepreneurship among S&T persons through various programmes such as: Entrepreneurship Awareness Camp (EAC), Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme (EDP), Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Park (STEP), Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (STEDS), Entrepreneurship Development Cell (EDC), Skill Development programmes and incentive schemes.

Threat to the functioning of research in the Department of Biotechnology

4007. SHRI S. MADHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the daily Hindu dated the 3rd April, 1995 about the threat to the functioning of research in the Department of Biotechnology because of the tussle between its scientific and administrative staff; and

(b) the steps taken to help the scientists working in the Department of Biotechnology to implement their proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Department of Biotechnology, as per its mandate, supports research and development in biotechnology. The programmes are implemented by academic and research institutions and national laboratories in the country. With the help of the scientists of the Department and Expert Task Forces, reseach and development projects are identified, processed, evaluated and monitored. Continuous efforts have been made to streamline various procedures for expeditious and successful implementation of the programmes in this field. Further, necessary steps are also being taken to ensure smooth functioning of the Department to keep pace with the rapid advances taking place in the field of biotechnology all over the world.

Progress in rocket and satellite technology

4008. MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the country in rocket and satellite technology; and

(b) the progress made so far in the development of cryogenic engines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) (i) Progress made in rocket technology: With the successful launch

of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle-D2 (PSLV-D2) injecting Indian Remote Sensing (IRS-P2) satellite into the desired orbit, India has demonstrated its capability to launch operational class satellites using our own launch vehicles from our own soil. PSLV-D2 has demonstrated India's capability in solid technology, earth storable liquid technology and use of several other systems like navigation guidance and control.

(ii) Progress made in satellite technology: India has developed operational capabilities in both communication and remote sensing satellites, thus attaining self-sufficiency in satellite and their utilisation. The indigenously developed Indian National Satellite (INSAT) and Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) systems have been providing operational national services. Both these satellites represent a variety of state start of the technologies in areas like thermals, structures, control engineering and electronics.

(b) Government has approved the indigenous Cryo Upper Stage (CUS) Project during April, 1994. The development of the indigenous cryo stage is planned to be completed by the end of 1998. However, a precise assessment of the same will be available after the preliminary design and planning for fabrication are completed by the end of this year.

ध्रुवीय उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण यानों (पी०एस० एल० वी०) का प्रक्षेपण

4009. **श्री एस. एस. सुरजेवाला :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अब तक कितने ध्रुवीय उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण यान (पी. एल. एस. वी.) प्रक्षेपित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक उपग्रह को छोड़े जाने की तिथि सहित ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) सफल प्रक्षेपणों का ब्यौरा क्या है और असफल प्रक्षेपणों के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या असफल प्रक्षेपणों के कारणों की कोई जांच की गयी है और इस संबंध में क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाये गये हैं ;

(ङ) यदि जांच की गयी है, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(च) प्रत्येक ध्रुवीय उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण यान पर कुल कितनी-कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गयी हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा परमाणु ऊर्जा और अन्तरिक्ष विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भुवनेश चतुर्वेदी):

(क) अभी तक ध्रुवीय उपग्रह प्रयोचक राकेट (पी. एस. एल. बी.) के दो प्रमोचन किये जा चुके हैं।

(ख) सितम्बर 20, 1993 को आयोजित पी. एल. एल. बी. डी. 1 के प्रथम प्रमोचन में भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह (आई. आर. एस. ई.) को तथा अक्तूबर, 15, 1994 को आयोजित पी. एस. एल. बी. डी. 2 के द्वितीय प्रमोचन में आई. आर. एस. पी. 2 उपग्रह को भेजा गया था।

(ग) स (ङ) पी. एस. एल. बी. डी 1, इसके ऑन बोर्ड मार्गदर्शन और नियंत्रण संसाधित्र के पिच नियंत्रण लूप में सॉफ़्टवेयर क्रियान्वयन त्रुटि के कारण असफल हुआ। असफलता विश्लेषण समिति ने इस असफलता की विस्तृत जांच की और निम्न सिफारिशें की :

(1) सॉफ़्टवेयर क्रियान्वयन त्रुटि को दूर किया जाए।

(2) द्वितीय चरण के संक्रमण के दौरान नियंत्रण समय में अल्प संशोधन किया जाए।

इन संशोधनों का समावेश करने के बाद पी. एस. एल. बी. की द्वितीय उड़ान आई. आर. एस. पी. 2 उपग्रह को वांछित कक्षा में स्थापित करने में सफल रही।

(च) पी. एस. एल. बी. परियोजना की लागत 414.96 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें दो राकेटों और अपेक्षित सुविधाओं की स्थापना विकास और जांच की लागत शामिल है। पी. एस. एल. बी. के एक राकेट की लागत 45.00 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग है।

12.00 Noon

(The Deputy Chairman in the Chair).

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report (1993-94) of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks on the Patents and also on the Trade Marks

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): Madam, I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Twenty-second Annual Report of the Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks on the Patents, for the year 1993-94, under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7428/95]

(ii) Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks on the Trade Marks, for the year 1993-94, under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LS—7427/95]

Report of Coir Board, Cochin

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Madam, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953:—

(i) Fortieth Annual Report of the Coir Board, Cochin, for the year 1993-94.

(ii) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

II. Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7392/95]

I. Report and Accounts (1993-94) of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (1993-94) of the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, J & K and related papers.

III. Notification of the Ministry of Surface Transport (Border Roads Development Board)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Madam, I lay on the Table—

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers; under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1993-94, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(ii) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7429/95]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi (U.P.), for the year 1993-94 together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7430/95]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, Aru (Pahalgaon) Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 1993-94, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. 7431/95]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Surface Transport (Border Roads Development Board) Notification G.S.R. No. 10, dated the 7th January, 1995, publishing the General Reserve Engineer Force Group 'C' and Group 'D' Recruitment (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1994, under article 309 of the Constitution of India.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7432/95]

Notification of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension (Deptt. of Personnel and Training and the Corrigendum

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MAGARET ALVA): Madam I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985:—

(1) GSR No. 743(E), dated the 7th October, 1994 publishing the Madhya Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1994.

(2) GSR No. 756(E), dated the 18th October, 1994 publishing the Central Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Second Amendment Rules, 1944.

(3) GSR No. 773(E), dated the 25th October, 1994, publishing the Central Administrative Tribunal (Group 'B' and 'C' Miscellaneous Posts) Amendment Rules, 1994.

(4) GSR No. 774(E), dated the 25th October, 1994 publishing the Central Administrative Tribunal (Staff) (Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 1994.

(5) GSR No. 775(E), dated the 25th October, 1994 publishing the Central Administrative Tribunal, Stenographers Service (Group 'B' and 'C' Posts) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 1994.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6894/95]

(6) GSR No. 875(E), dated the 21st December, 1994 publishing the West Bengal Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Rules, 1994.

(7) GSR No. 876(E), dated the 21st December, 1994 publishing the West Bengal Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1994.

(8) GSR No. 39(E), dated the 20th January, 1995 publishing the Central Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members) Amendment Rules, 1995.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7433/95]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification G.S.R. No. 116 (E), dated the 7th March, 1995, publishing corrigendum to the Notification G.S.R. No. 773(E), dated the 25th October, 1994.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7483/95]

Report (1994) and the Appropriation Accounts of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Madam, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution.

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1994 [No. 6 of 1995—Union Government (Scientific Departments)].

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7439/95]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1994 [No. 7 of 1995—Union Government (Posts and Telecommunications)].

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7440/95]

(iii) Appropriation Accoonts (Postal Services) for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7441/95]

(iv) Appropriation Accounts (Telecommunication Services) for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7442/95]

Notification of the Pharmacy Council of India

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Madam, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Pharmacy Council of India Notification No. 14-55/93 (Part-I)/PCI/2447-2981, dated the 9th July, 1994, publishing the Education (Amendment) Regulations, 1994.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7435/95

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, I have a point on the Paper laid by Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar.

उपसभापति : देखिए, अभी पढ़ने तो दीजिए ।

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: This notification was issued on the 9th of July, 1994.

उपसभापति : मुझे पढ़ने दीजिए ।

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Item No. 6 on page 125.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was issued in 1994.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: It was issued on 9th July/ 1994. Today is 27th April, 1996. The delay has not been explained. There is delay in laying it.

उपसभापति : घटोवार साहब, आपको विलम्ब क्यों हुआ, इसके बारे में आप कुछ कहने का कष्ट करेंगे ?

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR (Uttar Pradesh): He has not seen it.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Madam, I will lay a statement giving reasons for the delay.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya is a very vigilant Member. Mr. Salim is busy. He is also one of the Members who look at all these things. The delay is from 9th July, 1994. Could you find out the reasons and inform the House? Okay.

SHRI P. UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, it is not the first time for him. It is the fourth or the fifth time.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not for him. I can tell you that it is not for him. It must have been the other people.

SHRI MD. SALIM (West Bengal): Madam, it is collectively.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot say 'collectively' for a delay. Different Ministries have different delays. For Mr. Ghatowar it is the first time. So let him bring it later on.

REPORTS ON THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

1. Ninety-Fourth Report on Action Taken on Seventy-Fifth Report of Public Accounts Committee (10th Lok Sabha) relating to Disinvestment of Government Shareholding in selected Public Sector Enterprises during 1991-92.

2. Ninety-Seventh Report of Public Accounts Committee (10th Lok Sabha) on System Appraisal Functioning of Investigation Circles.

3. Hundredth Report of Public Accounts Committee (10th Lok Sabha) on Revision in the format of Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil).

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Madam, I lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fortieth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-fifth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on Education Consultants India Limited.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTS AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes alongwith the Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee relating thereto:—

(i) Forty-Eighth Report on Ministry of Industry-Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

(ii) Forty-Ninth Report on Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas —Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Oil Corporation Limited including Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in grant of Gas/ Petrol Agencies.

(iii) Fiftieth Report on Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) — Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Board of Direct Taxes and Central Board of Excise and Customs.

(iv) Fifty-First Report on Ministry of Welfare—Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Maharashtra.

REPORTS AND MINUTES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT (Madhya Pradesh): Madam I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on External Affairs:—

(i) Fifth Report on action taken on the Recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for 1994-95.

(ii) Sixth Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for 1995-96.

REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Kerala): Madam, I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals:—

(i) Fourteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Committee on 'Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas—Demands for Grants, (1994-95)'.

(ii) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Committee on 'Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Deptt. of Chemicals & Petrochemicals—Demands for Grants (1994-95)'.

(iii) Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Committee on 'Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Deptt. of Fertilizers—Demands for Grants, (1994-95)'.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Calling Attention Motion. Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. RAJAN CHELLAPPA: (Tamil Nadu): Madam, I want to raise a very important issue.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot raise it on a day when we have to take up the Calling Attention Motion.

SHRI V. RAJAN CHELLAPPA: Madam, there is need to amend the Constitution. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You cannot raise any issue other than the Calling Attention Motion. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. MUTHU MANI (Tamil Nadu): Madam, it is high time that the Central Government amended the Constitution.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to... (*Interruptions*). Just a minute. If you want to amend the Constitution, give a notice. If the House permits, we will do it. Now, Shri J. P. Mathur. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. RAJAN CHELLAPPA: Madam, please permit me to raise this issue.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing. (*Interruptions*). I am not allowing. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. MUTHU MANI: Madam,... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. RAJAN CHELLAPPA: Madam,... (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will not allow.

यह ग्रसेम्बली की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI V. RAJAN CHELLAPPA: Madam, it is a very important issue. We are not talking about the Governor. We are talking about the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission.

SHRI S. MUTHU MANI: Madam, please permit us to raise this issue. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. (*Interruptions*). One minute.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, the Chairman has not given permission. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Mrs. Jayanthi Natarajan, please sit down. (*Interruptions*). Please sit down. First of all, ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. RAJAN CHELLAPPA: Madam... (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chellappa, can I request you to sit down? On the day when we have a Calling Attenion we have neither Zero Hour nor Special Mentions. Secondly, you have an elected Assembly. The matter of the Assembly should be discussed in the Assembly, not in the Parliament. Thirdly, if you want to have a Constitution amendment, you are welcome. It is your right to bring an amendment. If the House passes it, fine. But, I cannot allow you now. Please allow Mr. Mathur to raise his Calling Attention.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR (Uttar Pradesh): Madam,....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): Madam, what does he want to say?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: He is talking about newsprint.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not talking about newsprint only because paper is used not only by newspapers. Paper is used by us. It is used by children. Paper is used by political parties for printing their posters. It is used for wrapping. He is talking about the whole gamut of paper. Then there is toilet paper and currency paper.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of the unprecedented rise in the price of paper

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर: (उत्तर प्रदेश-उपसभापति महोदया, में आपकी अनुमति से कागज के मूल्यों में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि से उत्पन्न स्थिति की ओर उद्योग मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं।

उद्योग मंत्रालय (औद्योगिक विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री और उद्योग मंत्रालय भारी उद्योग विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) : उपसभापति महोदया मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहुंगी कि पेपर की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के संबंध में व्यक्त की जा रही चिन्ता से सरकार पूणत: अवगत है। पेपर उद्योग से संबंधित विभिन्न पक्षों से लगातार बातचीत की जा रही है ताकि समस्या का सही आँकलन करते हुए सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई की संभावनाओं पर विचार किया जा सके।

अभी पेपर एवं न्यूजप्रिंट के मूल्य एवं वितरण पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। जहां तक न्यूजप्रिंट का प्रश्न है कुल मांग के 50 प्रतिशत की आवश्यकता देश के उत्पादन से पूरा किया जाता है। सामान्य प्रकार के कागज में देश आत्मनिर्भर है। देश की पूरी आवश्यकता का मात्र दो प्रतिशत कागज ही आयात किया जाता है। यह आयात भी मात्र कुछ विशेष प्रकार के कागजों जैसे–चेक पेपर, सिक्योरिटी पेपर, फिल्टर पेपर इत्यादि तक ही सीमित है।

यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि देश में पेपर एवं न्यूजप्रिंट के उत्पादन में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। 1991 में जहां 19.65 लाख टन पेपर का उत्पादन होता था वह गत 4 वर्षों में बढ़ते हुए अब 1994–95 में 22 लाख टन हो गया है। न्यूजप्रिंट का उत्पादन 1991–92 के 2.89 लाख टन से बढ़कर 1994–95 में 3.8 लाख टन हो गया है।

पेपर उत्पादन करने वाली 350 मिलें कार्यरत हैं जिनकी क्षमता 58 लाख टन की है। 60 लाख टन अतिरिक्त क्षमता के शीघ्र ही सृजन की आशा है। न्यूजप्रिंट की वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता 5.5 लाख टन की है। दाखिल किये गए आई० ई० एमस० एवं निर्गत किये गए एल. ओ. आईज के अनुसार 20 लाख टन अतिरिक्त क्षमता के सृजन की आशा है।

हाल ही राइटिंग एवं प्रिंटिंग पेपर की दरों में हुई वृद्धि की ओर सरकार ने ध्यान दिया है। कोयला, कॉस्टिक सोडा, बिजली, पल्प, रद्दी कागज इत्यादि जैसे इम्पुट्स की दरों में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि के कारण ही न्यूजप्रिंट, राइटिंग एंव प्रिंटिंग पेपर की दरों में वृद्धि हुई है। आयातित न्यूजप्रिंट की दरों में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि ही इस समस्या का मूल कारण है।

गत वर्ष 440 यू. एस. डालर प्रति मीट्रिक टन की दर से बढ़कर अब इस वर्ष न्यूजप्रिंट की दर एक हजार यू. एस. डालर प्रति मीट्रिक टन हो गया है। गत वर्ष तक देश में उत्पादित न्यूजप्रिंट की तुलना में आयातित न्यूजप्रिंट 3 हजार रुपये से 4 हजार रुपये तक सस्ता था। परन्तु अब वह देशी न्यूजप्रिंट से 3 हजार से 4 हजार रुपये तक महंगा बिक रहा है। इन परिस्थितियों में देशी न्यूजप्रिंट की मांग बहुत बढ गई है एवं इसकी कमी महसूस की जा रही है। इस कमी के कारण राईटिंग एवं प्रिंटिंग पेपर का प्रयोग समाचार पत्रों के लिए भी किया जा रहा है।

आप अवगत होंगे कि कल ही न्यूजप्रिंट की नई आयात नीति की घोषणा की गई है। आशा है कि इस नई नीति के फलस्वरूप न्यूजप्रिंट की कमी को पूरा किया जा सकेगा एवं राईटिंग तथा प्रिंटिंग पेपर की उपलब्धता भी बढ़ेगी।

पाठ्य-पुस्तक एवं नोट-बुक की छपाई में महसूस की जा रही कठिनाइयों के निराकरण के लिए भी सरकार सजग है। शिक्षा क्षेत्र में पेपर की आवश्यकता का आकलन किया जा रहा है। इसके बाद पाठ्य-पुस्तक एवं नोट-बुक छपाई में हो रही कठिनाइयों के निराकरण के लिए कार्यवाई की जायेगी।

पेपर की अपर्याप्त आपूर्ति एवं दर में वृद्धि की समस्याओं से सरकार पूर्णत: अवगत है एवं इसकी कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने अनेक कदम उठाए हैं :–

1. वेस्ट लैण्ड एवं डीग्रेडेड फॉरेस्ट लैण्ड को विकसित कर इंडस्ट्रियल प्लान्टेशन लगाने पर

सरकार विचार कर रही है ताकि कच्चे-माल की कमी को पूरा किया जा सके ।

2. वुड पल्प एवं रद्दी कागज का आयात बगैर लाइसेंस के किया जा सकता है और इस पर कस्टम डयूटी भी काफी कम कर दी गई है ;

3. विशिष्ट प्रकार के पेपरों जिनका उत्पादन पर्याप्त मात्रा में देश में नहीं होता है उन पर लगने वाले अधिकतम आयात शुल्क को 65 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 40 प्रतिशत इस वर्ष के बजट में कर दिया गया है ।

4. एग्रीकल्चरल रेसीड्यूज, बगास एवं अन्य गैर-परम्परागत रॉ मैटीरियल के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से उन पेपर मिलों को लाइसेंसिंग की शर्तों से मुक्त कर दिया गया है जो कम-स-कम 75 प्रतिशत तक पल्प इन रॉ मैटीरियल से प्राप्त करते हैं ।

5. राइटिंग एवं प्रिंटिंग पेपर, जिनमें कम से कम 75 प्रतिशत पल्प गैर-परम्परागत रॉ मटीरियल से प्राप्त है उसमें मात्र 5 प्रतिशत उत्पादन शुल्क लगता है ।

6. सेन्ट्रल पल्प एवं पेपर रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, सहारनपुर को पेपर उद्योग के विकास से संबंधित विभिन्न अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों में लगाया गया है ।

अन्त में मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों को पुनः आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगी कि राइटिंग एवं प्रिंटिंग पेपर की बढ़ी हुई दरों एवं उससे हुई कठिनाइयों से सरकार पूर्ण रूपेण अवगत है । साथ ही पर्याप्त मात्रा में तथा उचित दर पर पेपर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार काफी प्रयत्नशील भी है । सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये विभिन्न कदमों का उद्देश्य उत्पादकता बढाना, कच्चे-माल को अधिक उपलब्ध कराना एवं बिक्री दर घटाना है । समय-समय पर सरकार पेपर उद्योग से संबंधित व्यक्तियों से वार्ता कर उन्हें प्रभावित करने का प्रयास कर रही है कि पर्याप्त मात्रा में उचित दर पर कागज उपलब्ध करायें । हमें यह विश्वास है कि सरकार द्वारा की गई विभिन्न कार्रवाइयों से आने वाले दिनों में स्थिति में काफी सुधार होगा ।

उपसभापति : माथुर साहब आप बोले, इसके पहले मैं जरा हाऊस में अनाऊंस कर दूं ;

Mathur Saheb has agreed that he would make a brief statement on it. We have to finish it by 1.30 p.m.

डेढ़ बजे हमें यह कालिंग अटेंशन खत्म करना है क्योंकि ढाई बजे से हमको प्रेजीडट के मोशन आफ थैक्स को लेना है ।

We cannot delay that.

इसलिए कृपा करके सवाल पूछें भाषण न करें ।

Please put pointed Questions. This is the basic rule for a Calling Attention Motion. If everybody co-operates, then I am sure that we can accommodate many more Calling Attention Motions every week, at least once every week. It will be to the benefit of the House if we abide by this procedure and have more Calling Attention Motions.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : महोदया, मैंने मंत्राणी जी का वक्तव्य सुना । ज्यादातर उन्होंने न्यूजप्रिंट को बात कही हैं । बाकी कागजों के बारे में उन्होंने केवल कुछ तथ्य सामने रखे हैं । वास्तव में क्या कर रहे हैं, यह कुछ नहीं बताया है । इस बात पर तो मैं संतोष प्रकट करता हूं, बधाई तो नहीं देता कि न्यूजप्रिंट के बारे में कल कुछ एलानात किये लेकिन समाचार पत्र वाले तो अर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर हैं प्रभावी लोग हैं वे आप पर दबाव डाल सकते हैं और उसका लाभ भी हुआ है असर भी हुआ है । लेकिन यहां पर बहुत बड़ा तबका ऐसा है विद्यार्थियों का है, साहित्यकारों का है, वैज्ञानिकों का है, उनको प्रभावित करने वाले जो कागज हैं, उसके बारे में आपने कोई भी आश्वासन नहीं दिया है । तो सब से पहला प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि सरकार कहती है कि हम बड़े चिन्तित हैं, बड़े अवगत हैं, प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह बताइये कि क्या कर रहे हैं ?

चिंता व्यक्त करना, अवगत होना, बेईमानी है जब तक कि आप ठोस बात न कहें जैसे कि ठोस बात आपने न्यूज प्रिंट के बारे में कही है । दूसरा आपने जो कोटों का अंदाजा बताया है वह क्या है ? मैं आप से पूछना चाहता

हूं कि गत तीन साल में कितनी कीमतें बढ़ी हैं ? मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार केवल गत तीन महीनों के अंदर कम से कम 1988 से लेकर 120 प्रतिशत कीमतें बढ़ी हैं । अच्छा कागज जिसे क्रीम लोड कहते हैं वह 34–35 हजार पर टन की तुलना में 1991 में 14,000 रुपए था । इसकी कीमतें क्यों बढ़ी हैं । यह पूछना चाहूंगा । उसके बाद इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी 98 परसेंट अभी भी है । आपने उसको घटाकर, गलत कहा हैं कि न्यायोचित किया है । आज भी इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी वाकई जो अच्छा कागज है उस पर 98 प्रतिशत है । क्या आप उसको घटाएंगे ? कितना घटाएंगे ?

दूसरा इम्पोर्ट आफ पल्प । बात सही है । पल्प इम्पोर्ट क्यों हो रहा है । ज्यादा से ज्यादा, अधिकांश रद्दी कागज के जो पल्प हैं उससे बनते हुए कागज का लोग इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं । जो पेड़ का कागज है, जो वुड से, जंगल से बनता है उसकी संख्या घट रही हैं और अब आपने यह कहा है, हां हम जंगल लगाने की बात कर रहे हैं । तो मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जंगल लगाने की आपकी योजना का विस्तार से वर्णन करें । उसके साथ ही, क्या सरकार ही लगाएगी या प्रायवेट कम्पनियां जो हैं उनको भी आप ही प्लांटेशन के लिए एरिया और समय देंगे ? मेरी जानकारी में है कि कुछ जगहों पर दिया हुआ है । तो कितना एरिया बढ़ाएंगे अगला सवाल यह है । आपने कहा है कि इतनी खपत है, इतनी आश्वकता हैं । क्या अगल सालों में अंदाजन दो हजार साल तक हमारी कितनी आवश्यकता होगी ? आज जो इस समय है, नार्मली वैसे तो लाखों में बताया गया है लेकिन 2.25 मिलियन टन खपत आज मामूली तौर पर है । जो इस कागज से संबंधित हैं उनका अंदाज यह है कि यह मांग अगले सालों में दो हजार ईसवी से लेकर 5 मिलयन टन प्रति वर्ष हो जाएगी इसको पूर्ति के लिए आप क्या करना चाहते हैं । आज कैपेसिटी आपने बतायी हैं कि 3.5 मिलियन टन पर इयर हमारे 350 कारखानों की है । लेकिन वे अण्डर यूटिलाइज्ड हैं । 3.5 मिलियन टन के बजाय आज केवल 2.9 मिलियन टन कागज ही बनाया जा रहा है । कारण क्या है, उनके पास जो सामग्री हैं वह उपलब्ध नहीं है, उनको पल्प मिलता नहीं है । जगल काटकर लेते नहीं ।

तीसरी बात यह है जैसे आपने शक्कर के बगास की बात की । बगास का मतलब यह है जो ये कहते हैं छिलका वगैरह है इससे जो कागज बनता है वह। उसके ऊपर पहले छूट थी । गत बजट में आपने 5 प्रतिशत इस पर ड्यूटी लगा दी । 5 प्रतिशत ड्यूटी लगाने के बाद आप इस कागज की कीमत को जो और दूसरे कागज हैं उनके बराबर ले आए । इसलिए प्रोडक्शन के लिए जो आप उत्साहित करना चाहते थे वह उत्साह नहीं मिल रहा है इससे, बल्कि और उल्टा असर पड़ रहा है । मेरा आपसे निवेदन यह हैं कि जो बगास से कागज बनाने के कारखाने हैं उनकी गलती नहीं हैं, यह बात ठीक है । आज से 5–7 साल पहले बगास से बने हुए कागज की जो क्वालिटी थी वह अच्छी नहीं होती थी । आज उन्होंने क्वालिटी को बढ़ाकर अच्छा कर लिया है तो इस कसूर में आपने उनको दाण्डित कर लिया है । गलत है । आज हमारे यहां बहुत बड़ी संख्या में शक्कर के कारखाने हैं जिनका कि बगास बनता है, उसका उपयोग आपने घटाया है । मेरा कहना है कि आपने बहुत खुशी से कह दिया कि बहुत कम टैक्स लगा है लेकिन आपने 5 परसेंट ड्यूटी बढ़ा रखी हैं । इसके साथ ही एक और जुड़ा सवाल है कि जो ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं शायद आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया, जो कागज बनाने की कला के लिए ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट्स हिंदुस्तान में हैं उनकी क्या हालत है । उनकी ओर भी आप को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा । हमारे लोगों की जानकारी के अनुसार या जो कागज उद्योग से संबंधित है उनकी जानकारी के अनुसार जितने ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं सब पुराने पड़ गए हैं । जो लेटेस्ट टेक्नालाजी है उनके इक्विपमेंट के साथ सिखाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । यदि आप चाहते हैं कि कागज का उत्पादन बढ़े, इम्पोर्ट कम हो और अगर हमारी खपत पूरी हो जाती हैं तो हम एक्सपोर्ट भी करें तो इसके लिए आपको ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट्स के विषय में ध्यान देना पड़ेगा ।

आखिरी सवाल पूछ कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा क्योंकि मैडम ने मुझसे वायदा लिया है कि मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा । आखिरी सवाल, जिस प्रकार से न्यूज पेपर्स के, जो अखबार के लोगों ने हड़ताल की वैसे ही जो कागज से संबंधित

कारखानेदार हैं, कागज से संबंधित व्यापारी हैं उन्होंने भी ज्वांइट एक्शन कमेटी बनाई है और उन्होंने सरकार को मैमोरेंडम भी दिया है तो मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि उनकी मांगे क्या-क्या हैं ? मेरी मोटी-मोटी जानकारी में तो उन लोगों की दो-तीन मांगे हैं : इंपोर्ट ड्यूटी, विदड्राल आफ एक्साइज ड्यूटी ड्यूटी कम की जाए और खास तौर स प्लांटेशन की जो व्यवस्था है री-प्लांटेशन करना चाहिए जिससे आपने डी-ग्रेडेड लैंड के लिए कहा है। आपने कहा है कि उसमें यह प्राइवेट लोगों को दिया जाए । मेरे चार-पांच सवाल है इनका आप जवाब देने की कृपा करें । धन्यवाद ।

SHRI SANATAN BISI (Orissa): Madam, so far as the statement given by the Minister is concerned, I have only three questions. First, the statement is silent as far as corrective measures to protect the indigenous industry are concerned. Secondly, permission should be granted for mere production. Thirty there is no assurance regarding small newspapers, including the regional newspapers. These are the only three questions.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Very good. I hope everybody will take a cue from this. Thank you very much.

बिसि साहब, आप रोज बोला कीजिए और आपकी पार्टी की तरफ से इतना बोलिए ।

Yes, Mr. Virumbi. Take a cue from Mr. Bisi. Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta, you too, please.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu): Madam, as far as this price increase of newsprint is concerned, I also want to say only a few words.

Even though the OGL policy is welcome, I want to know what the remedy is for the medium and small newspapers. Financial aid through banks to small and medium newspapers is essential since they cannot pay huge amounts for importtng the newsprint. The Government should come forward to help them by instructing the State Trading Corporation to procure newsprint and stock it so that the small and medium newspapers can purchase it from the STC. I want to know whether the Government will come forward to instruct the STC to procure the newsprint and stock it so that the small and medium newspapers can purchase it from there.

There is another point, Madam. The price of the newsprint has tncreased by 50 per cent within the last four months. It is unprecedented in the history of India. It is one of the consequences of the liberalisation policy that was adopted.

The printing of notebooks for school children has also been very much affected by this price tncrease because the printers have to obtain the supply order after having tendered the quotation based on the prices prevailing at the time of submitting the quotations. Most of the printers are suffering heavy losses due to this unprecendented rise in the prtces of paper. I want to know what proposal the Government has to supply paper to printers of notebooks meant for school children, so that they do not suffer losses due to fluctuations in the prices of paper. Otherwise, it would affect the studies of children also. How are you going to reduce this unprecedented increase in the prices? Will the Government appoint a committee to study the cost structure of these mills? It ts very important Madam. Will the Government appoint a committee to study the cost structure of these mills so that they may not increase the prices at their will and pleasure?

Apart from this, in this statement you have given the production capacity of these 350 mills as 38 lakh tonnes. In 1990-91, it was 19.65 lakh tonnes and in 1994-95 it was 22 lakhs tonnes.

To increase thetr capacity further what are the actions the Government propose to take? Madam, as far as production of newsprint is concerned, they say that 3.80 lakh tonnes is being produced at present. Their capacity is 5.50 lakh tonnes, i.e., five lakhs and fifty thousand tonnes. From the statement what I find is that this 3.80 lakh tonnes is going to cater to the needs of about 50 per cent of newsprint demand. Therefore, I can infer from the statement-that the ootal demand of newsprint tn India

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: is 7.60 i.e., seven lakhs and sixty thousand tonnes out of that your capacity, as you have stated, is 550 thousand tonnes. You have said that you are expecting to increase the production to 20 lakh tonnes, but there is no explanation how you are going to increase it. You have only said that the letter of intent has been issued. I want a concrete answer from you as to how you are gotng to increase it from 550 thousand tonnes to the present demand of 760 thousand tonnes. This is one of the important issues. Apart from that, due to this price increase the prices of newspapers have also increase, tariff on advertisements is going to increase and ultimately the common man who buys the newspaper as well as the small newspapers are going to suffer a lot. I hope, the Government will take some proper action tn this regard. I want a definite answer from the hon. Minister about he Committee that they are going to appoint and how they are going to increase the production of newsprint. With these words, I conclude.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody take a cue Bisiji is the leader today.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Madam Deputy Chairperson, first of all, I would like to draw the attentton of the Minister to the increasing prices of newsprint and paper. Unfortunately, the paper industry is squeezing both the newspaper industry and the common students who have to buy paper at very high prices. I am giving you only two examples. For all commodities the price rtse in the year 1991-92 was 13.7 per cent only whereas the increase in the prices of newsprint and paper whopped up by 24.5 per cent. Similarly, in the year 1992-93, the all-commodities price-rise was only 10 per cent whereas the price rise of newsprint and paper was 36 per cent. What do they want? The industry wants to squeeze the people. They want to make money. In the month of October, 1994, the newsprint prtce increased by Rs. 1,500 per tonne and after two months, i.e. in the month of December, again it was increased by Rs. 1,500. The Minister should examine whether in these two months the cost of production had gone up to such an extent that they increased the price by Rs. 1,500 per tonne. Madam, there is nothing; there is short supply of paper. This industry wants to make money at the cost of consumers of paper and also at the cost of those who read newspapers and those who go to schools and colleges. These people have to pay a very high price.

Madam, I am a member of the Central Consumer Council. We had a meeting of this Council a month ago and at that time a Working Group had gone into the price structure of not only paper but also all the commodities. This Group found that the industry was squeezing the consumers. Therefore, it suggested for a Price Monitoring Commission. Unfortunately, Madam, the industrialists who were members of that Committee, opposed it. This shows that the industry does not want to help consumers. They only want to squeeze them. As such, I would like to know from the Minister why this price rise has been done recently. It should be found out as to what the cost of production is and what the fair profit margin is. After that, if the cost of production has gone up allow them to that extent a fair profit margin. Otherwise, now, I think, this House and the people of this country will not tolerate this kind of a squeeze of consumers in the naem of liberalisation. If they want to squeeze the people and the consumers, then we have to have monitoring of the prices. I think, the time has come when you have to see that the moritoring of the prices is done. Otherwise, the newspaper industry, more so the smaller newspapers whose cost of production is very high because of the less number of copies sold, will have to close down their establishments. As such, the Minister should take immediate action and must tell us

whether the Government will think of having a price monitoring commission, not only for newsprint and paper, but also for the other mass consumption commodities which the people require. At least, for paper, let us know, will you do it or not?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Upendra; not here. Shri Gurudas Das Gupta.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal): Madam, I am sorry to say that the statement the hon. Minister has presented before us is schoolboyish because it narrates the problems which are known to everybody. It hold out for future a programme, a common programme, and there is no sense of urgency. This statement could have been produced by any member of the Indian bureaucracy one year back or two years back. There is nothing new in it. It does not also seek to go into the root of the problem.

The point is, in our country, ignorance is cheap and knowledge is costly. Ignorance is cheap because of Government's failure to make adequate investments in the social sector. Knowledge is costly because there is a constant and speculative rise in the prices of paper. The prices are increasing, totally unrelated to the cost. It is speculative in nature and there is no sence of urgency on the part of the Government. At least, the statement does not indicate whether it is going to curb the price rise or not. In fact, on page 2 of the statement, the Minister justifies the increase in prices! She is saying that on account of the unprecedented increase in the cost of inputs like coal, caustic soda, electricity and waste paper, the cost of newsprint and writing paper has increased. How does she know that because of the increase in the prices of these commodities the increase in the price of paper is justified to this extent? If the hon. Minister makes such a statement, this is absolutely going to be an inducement for the speculators.

Secondly, the Government does not indicate its responsibility to curb the price rise of paper. It has a social responsibility. The Government must tell that it has a social obligation to ensure that the price of paper does not increase the way it is increasing at the moment. The Government does not indicate its social obligation. It is just like any other commodity just like meat, soap, detergents or anything like that. It is essential. It is essential because the largest number of illiterates in the whole world are living in India and you cannot deal with the problem of illiteracy if the price of paper is allowed to rise in a speculative way. There is a question of social awareness. She does not indicate that. Therefore, Madam, I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether the Government is under obligation to see that the price of paper does not increase, at least, much beyond is warranted. There should be some sort of a control. It is not because of the increase in the prices of the ingredients. The Government must say that it will come down heavily on the unwarranted price rise of paper. The Government must say that since it is most useful for social advance, it is its obligation to ensure that.

Secondly, there has been an unprecedented rise in the price of paper and since I believe the Government will take some measures to control this speculation in the paper trade, the Government must also consider the question of giving subsidy. The subsidy cannot be discussed only in an abstract way. The subsidy should not be discussed just as a subsidy to any commercial venture. No. It is a subsidy to fight illiteracy, it is a subsidy for the national advance. Government must consider that at least up to the point when the national production does not reach the necessary level.

Shri Gurudas Das Gupta:

Thirdly, I must say that the paper industry is being run inefficiently. We started speaking in terms of jargon, modernisation, high technology, etc That is the second stage. What about running efficiently the existing production units? If the existing production units are run efficiently, then we can increase the production. We should ensure that the closed paper mills are opened. There are a number of paper mills in the country which are closed. The Government should ensure that these mills are opened. There should be some kind of an urgency. Therefore, the Government must discuss to ensure that these mills, whether private or public, are run efficiently, that the closed mills are opened and bank credit is made available to them. This is where this question should be linked with the social obligation. There should be an easy supply of bank credit.

Madam, in India we are having enough raw material, we are having enough raw material to produce paper. This is also a modern fashion to put the items on the OGL as if by importing high cost paper, we can tackle the problem. It is not a question of newsprint alone. It is a question of producing cheap textbooks. Therefore, it is not by putting items on the OGL that we can settle the problem. The production has to be increased, exitsing mills should be run efficiently, subsidy has to be arranged and in order to increase the production when the country is having enough raw material, steps should immediately be taken. It should not be a 20-year plan. The Government must tell as to what the short term programme is, instead of saying, "We are importing." If you are importing, the cost will rise and the nation will suffer because you will have to reduce the tax. That is one of the main problems; that is not the only problem. Let us get out of the present modality, let us think in ter of augmenting our national production. What is your programme for that? Let the Government tell the people that this is is programme. While saying so, Madam, I ask the hon. Minister to tell the country, to tell the Parliament that this is its programme, this is the Government's programme, short-term programme, that it is going to curb speculation, it is going to increase production, that it is going to ensure a smooth and efficient running of the paper mills and it is going to ensure that there will be subsidy. You must first of all, say that it is one of your basic social obligations to make the availability of paper at cheap cost so that the massive national problem of illiteracy can be properly tackled. Thank you. Madam.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, जो अखबारी कागज़ और बच्चों के लिखने-पढ़ने की किताबें और कापियां है और साथ-साथ जो अन्य प्रकार के कागज़ हैं, सभी की कीमतों में बहुत ज्यादा वृद्धि हुई और इनका जो कुप्रभाव है, न केवल बड़े समाचार-पत्रों पर पड़ा है बल्कि छोटे समाचार-पत्र भी ऐसे अखबार जो गांवों में जाते हैं, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जाते हैं, लघु समाचार-पत्र और बच्चों की जो कापियां और किताबें हैं, उन पर भी पड़ा है और इनका हाल यह है कि मंत्री जी ने इस बात को महसूस किया है । जहां तक अखबारी कागज़ का प्रश्न है, कुल मांग की पचास प्रतिशत आवश्यकता देश के उत्पादन से पूरी होती है और सामान्य प्रकार के कागज़ पर हम आत्मनिर्भर हैं लेकिन पिछले छह माह में अखबारी कागज़ की जो कीमत है, वह प्रति मीट्रिक टन जो 18650 रुपए थी, वह इस समय बढ़ कर 27300 रुपए हो गई है यानि करीब-करीब 46 प्रतिशत की उसमें वृद्धि हुई है और इसी प्रकार से लिखने-पढ़ने के कागज़ हैं, दिसम्बर, 94 में जिस कागज़ की कीमत एक रिम की, जिसका वजन होता है 18.6 किलोग्राम, 375 रुपए थी,

वह बढ़ कर करीब आज से पंद्रह दिन पहले साढ़े सात सौ हो गयी थी यानि दुगुनी वृद्धि हो गई और पंद्रह दिन में और हो गई होगी। तो इससे सभी को परेशानी है और मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में इस बात को कहा हैं कि उस पर वे ध्यान दे रहे हैं, निराकरण कर रहे हैं लेकिन निराकरण करने के लिए कागज के दाम जो बढ़ गए हैं, इनको घटाने के लिए क्या उपाय सरकार करने जा रही है, मेरा एक तो यह प्रश्न है ।

दूसरे जो उत्पादन कर है या जो ऐक्साइज हैं, इनमें कमी करने का कोई इरादा सरकार का है या नहीं हैं और साथ ही साथ सेल्स टैक्स भी ? सेल्स टैक्स प्रदेश की सरकारें भी लगाती हैं तो सेल्स टैक्स के कारण भी कागज की कीमतों में वृद्धि हो रही है। तो बिक्री कर की वृद्धि करने के सिलसिले में सरकार का क्या इरादा है ? और एक मांग यह हैं कि यह जो आयात शुल्क हैं, आयात शुल्क से इन कागजों को पूरी मुक्ति दे दी जाए और गुरुदास दासगुप्त जी ने अभी ध्यान आकर्षित किया कि कागज के संबंध में जो सबसिडी हैं, रियायती मूल्य पर भी कागज कम से कम जो बच्चों के लिए किताबें हैं, कापियां हैं, अन्य प्रकार का जो सुरुचिपूर्ण साहित्य हैं, उसके लिए रियायती दर पर कागज उपलब्ध कराया जाए । इस सिलसिले में सरकार क्या कदम उठाएगी ?

जो रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया, इसमें भी रेल भाड़े में वृद्धि की गई और उस बढ़ोत्तरी ने भी कागज की कीमतों को बढ़ाने का काम किया है। तो इस सिलसिले में भी सरकार का कोई कारगर कदम उठाने का इरादा हैं या नहीं क्योंकि हमारे संविधान में दिया हुआ हैं कि सबके लिए शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए, 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य शिक्षा है और सबके लिए शिक्षा सरकार की पालिसी हैं, सारे देश की नीति हैं और इसलिए अगर कागज के दाम बढ़ेंगे, बच्चों की कापियों, की कीमतें बढ़ेगी तो उससे शिक्षा ही महंगी होगी, कम से कम गरीब लोगों को शिक्षा तो मिल नहीं सकेगी, इसलिए मेरे तीन-चार प्रश्न हैं और इनका उत्तर देने की कृपा करें।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया, सबसे पहले मैं एक शिकायत कर दूं कि आज के दो-तीन दिन पहले हम लोगों ने इस सवाल को जब उठाया था तो आज की तारीख, जो 27 तारीख है, देश के अखबार वालों ते आज हड़ताल करने का नोटिस दिया था। हम लोग उम्मीद करते थे कि इस सदन मे में 27 के पहले कागज पर बहस कर लेंगे लेकिन बगल के सदन में एक दिन पहले दहस्त हो गई । वहां पर सरकार ने कुछ आश्वासन दे दिया और आज इस मुद्दे की जो गरमी कल तक थी, थोड़ी ठंडी पड़ गई है । यह मैं अपनी शिकायत करूंगा । अपने सदन में भी मुद्दे की गरमी उतनी ही रहनी चाहिए थी जितनी कि बगल के सदन में थी । कागज का संकट, फिर मैं दोहराना चाहता हूं, केवल इसलिए नहीं हैं कि हमारे यहां कागज के उद्योग में इस्तेमाल होने वाली चीजें या रेल भाड़े वगैरह में वृद्धि की गई हैं, उनके दामों में वृद्धि हो गई है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया, उसको मैं पढ़ रहा था तो उससे ऐसा लग रहा था कि एक बार भी चार महीने में, छह महीने में जिस रफ्तार के दाम बढ़े हैं कागज के, यह बहुत भयानक है । उस रफ्तार से न कोयले का दाम बढ़ा हैं, न रेल का भाड़ा बढ़ा हैं, न कास्टिक सोडा का दाम बढ़ा है उस रफ्तार से जिस रफ्तार से कागज के दाम बढ़े हैं। आज जो कागज उद्योग हमारा संकट में पड़ा है, उसका एक प्रमुख कारण हैं कि दुनिया के वे लोग जो कागज का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, हिंदुस्तान की नई आर्थिक और औद्योगिक नीति के चलते जो वर्तमान सरकार ने लागू की हैं, उनकी निगाह भारत के कागज पर गई है। वे यह जानते हैं कि कागज पैदा करने के लिए और मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी इस बात पर अपनी सफाई दें, अपने देश के कारखानों को अगर वे ठीक से चलाते हैं तो उनको यहां बहुत से जंगल काटने पड़ेंगे और पर्यावरण का

सवाल खड़ा हो जाएगा। भारत इसके लिए सबसे उपयुक्त स्थान माना जाता है मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि हम नये-नये जंगलात बनाना चाहते हैं। नये जंगलात लगाने के बाद और पेड़ के तैयार होने तक कागज का दाम किस सीमा तक बढ़ जायेगा इसका मंत्री जी ने कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया है। लेकिन उसके बाद वह पेड़ उसी रफ्तार से कटते रहेंगे और हमारे यहां से कागज विदेशों में निर्यात होता रहेगा तो यह निर्यात के साथ मजाक है। किसी जमाने में हिन्दुस्तान में कागज दुनिया में सबसे सस्ता माना जाता था और आज जिस तरह से कागज का निर्यात हो रहा है उससे दाम सस्ता होने की बात नहीं है पंडित नेहरू के जमाने से लेकर आज तक कभी भी कागज के दाम इस तरह से नहीं बढ़े। क्योंकि लोग मानते थे देश के बच्चों को इसकी आवश्यकता है। नेहरू जी के जमाने में कागज डेढ़ रुपए किलो बिका करता था और आज 40 रुपए किलो बिकता है।

उपसभापति : उस जमाने में लोग किताब पढ़ते थे और आजकल टी.वी. देखते हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी इस बात का सफाई से जवाब दें कि कागज का निर्यात जो विदेशों में हो रहा है उससे हिन्दुस्तान के जो कागज के कारखानेदार हैं उनमें मनाफाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है, वे कागज को महंगा कर रहे हैं क्योंकि विदेशों से उनको ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है। सरकार विदेशी मुद्रा की लालची है इसलिए वह कागज से विदेशी मुद्रा कमाना चाहती है। बहुत सी चीजों का निर्यात कर देना चाहती है। हमारी औद्योगिक नीति के चलते हमारे यहां कागज का संकट बढ़ा है। कागज केवल एक उद्योग नहीं है बल्कि साबुन की तरह, तेल की तरह एक आवश्यक चीज है। हमारी बुद्धि के लिए, हमारी जानकारी के लिए, हमारे बच्चों के दिमाग के लिए, उनके विकास के लिए, हमारे देश में जो लोग विद्वान हुआ करते हैं वे अपनी बातों को अभिव्यक्त कर सकें कलम के जरिए, उन सारे कलमजीवियों के लिए, बुद्धिजीवियों के लिए यह एक आवश्यक वस्तु है। यह सही है कि बाहर से जो कागज आयेगा उस पर शुल्क में कमी करने की घोषणा की है लेकिन इतनी हिम्मत नहीं है कि बिल्कुल शुल्क से स्वतंत्र कर दिया जाए। अगर कागज को शुल्क से फ्री कर दें और चाहे जितना कागज मंगा लें तब तो शायद इस संकट का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। इस बात के लिए पब्लिशर्स को और न्यूज प्रिंट के जो अखबार छापने वाले हैं उन लोगों को छूट दी जाए पूरी तरह, क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी? तीसरी बात यह है क्या सरकार आवश्यक वस्तु कानून के तहत कागज को शामिल करेगी और जहां कहीं भी कागज का उत्पादन करने वाले कारखानेदार हैं अगर वे कानून को तोड़ कर मुनाफाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति दिखायेंगे उनके खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई करने के बारे में देश के सामने कोई आश्वासन देगी ताकि देश की आम जनता जो ज्ञान और विकास के मामले में इस समय दहशत और अंधकार का माहौल महसूस कर रही है कागज की कमी के कारण उनको कुछ राहत मिल सके? क्योंकि स्कूल में पढ़ने वाले बड़े लोगों के बच्चे तो 50 रुपए, 100 रुपए, 150 रुपए की किताबें खरीद सकते हैं लेकिन गरीब आदमी के बच्चों के लिए अब स्कूल में और युनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ना कागज की महंगाई के कारण एक विलासिता बन गई है। क्योंकि सरकार ने अपनी नीतियों के चलते यह स्थिति पैदा की है। इसलिए इसका स्पष्टीकरण मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा।

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU (West Bengal): Madam, I am afraid that the statement which has been given in reply to the Calling-Attention motion betrays an ignorance about the paper industry as such. There have been a lot of self-laudatory remarks about the performance of the paper industry.

Those who have studied the industry are well aware of the fact that

it is a 100-year old industry but, so far as the objectives of the industry are concerned, the major problem is that the total output of the industry in this country is much less than the demand. But there is no mention about that. There is only a mention about how the production is increasing. But the point which is important and relevant to this discussion is, how the production is increasing and whether it is keeping pace with the increase in the requirements of paper. I think the Government, while replying to this debate, must come out with a clear statement because one of the projections made by one very important study—the ICICI study of 1992—was that there was a clear increase in the gap between the demand and supply in the indigenous paper industry. So, what is the projection for this year, what is the projection for the next year, at the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and what will be the gap between the demand and supply in the industry at the turn of the century?

Now, the difficulty with the paper industry is also this, that apart from a very small output, the capacity utilization of the paper industry is also very small. From as high as 90 per cent capacity utilization in the indigenous paper industry in 1965-66, it has not come down to only 60 per cent. Why this loss in capacity utilization? Those issues also have not been dealt with in the statement. One of the reasons pointed out by Shri Gurudas Das Gupta was a number of paper mills becoming sick. I don't know whether the industry Ministry has worked out any revival package so that these sick mills can be reopened so that a part of the capacity utilization can be revitalized.

The second point which arise is this, that this sickness is essentially due to the distortion that is there in the production pattern of the paper industry in this country. Now, the world over there are three basic resources which are being used for the production of paper. One is wood, the second is agricultural residues, and the third is waste paper—raw materials for the paper industry. But, because of the new environmental consciousness we are saying that so far as the wood-based paper industry is concerned, there is an increasing constraint on the raw material. So the world over there is a trend to switch over to agricultural residues and waste paper, but in our paper industry structure we find that more than 45 per cent of the total production is locked in such units which use wood as the basic raw material. So, has the Industry Ministry gone into this aspect—how to have a switchover from the thrust on wood-based paper production to waste-paper-based paper production?

1 p.m.

All those aspects have been left out.

The third aspect is technological obsolescence. There has been a sea-change in the technology the world over. Day in and day out we hear from the Government the great virtues of liberalisation and technological interface with foreign countries. I would like to ask of the industry Minister whether any specific memorandum of understanding has been signed with any foreign country to import any upgraded technology for improvement of the production process in the paper industry in the country. At least I am not aware of any particular effort geared towards upgrading the technology in the paper industry in the country, taking advantage of the so-called New Economic Policy which the Government talks about everyday.

Then, another issue is whether the Government is examining that so far as the production is concerned, inter-sectoral imbalances are emerging. There are basically two types of papers which are manufactured. One is the industrial paper, and the other is the cultural paper. We are seeing that there is a shift away from the cultural paper production to the industrial paper production. With the new blitzkrieg of consumerism and with the new revolution in the packaging industry, we are seeing that the older material which was used for packaging

is now being replaced by paper. So, there is a shift away from the cultural paper to the industrial paper, thereby aggravating the problem of paper to be made available in the areas of newspaper production, educational materials and so on and so forth. I do not know whether the Government is aware of such a sectoral deformity which is emerging in the paper industry in the country.

Finally, I would like to ask a couple of questions about the whole aspect of prices. I think, the statement gives enough material for attracting a privilege notice. I completely agree with Gurudas Das Guptaji that the increase that has taken place in the last four months has nothing to do with the input cost. There is no appreciable change in the inputs mentioned in the statement. This is enough to attract a privilege notice for misleading the House. There has been no appreciable increase in the excise duty. Why has it increased? The Minister has derived satisfaction from the fact that the newspaper production has gone up, that the newsprint production has gone up and that the imported newsprint accounts for only 2 per cent of the country's total requirement. But, the fact is that the present price hike is absolutely in sympathy with the increase in the price in the international market. In four months, on an average, the price has increased between Us $ 500 and US $ 550 per tonne. That is the increase in the price. It is more than 100 per cent.

How could it have happened? When the paper trade was liberalised in 1992, slowly and gradually the STC went out of operation. To have initial access to the Indian market, we found that there was a drop of about Rs. 2,000 in the...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let some time be left for the Minister to reply to all the questions.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Just two minutes. I think, you would not need to ring the bell once more.

These are relevant questions. I think that the whole House will be enlightened by the reply of the Minister.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There should be some relevant answer. For that, time is needed.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: So, Rs. 2,000 was the drop in the price in the international market, but after that once the access was gained and the entire consumer in the Indian market went towards imports, we saw that very rapidly the international price increased. Not only that; how does dependence on imports affect us? The major paper traders are based in Singapore and Honkong.

They saw to it that not a single ship transporting paper came to the Indian ports between October 1994 and February 1995. Because of that and because of the inefficient indigenous industry the prices of paper in the Indian market soared as if they had nothing to do with the input costs. So, I would say that the explanation given in the statement is totally inadequate and is totally unacceptable. It is one more exercise to hoodwink the people and to bluff the Parliament. The point is that certain concrete measures have to be taken. First, there has to be subsidy for small and medium newspapers.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That point has been raised. So, please sit down. I want some time for the Minister to anwer. Please sit down. I have to give some time to the Minister. A lot of very relevant questions you all have asked. Let her have time to answer, because, as I said, at 2.30 we are going to have the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Finally, this exercise could have taken place even without the strike call. I do not know why the Government has undertaken this exercise only after the newspapers announced that they will go for a strike. Why the Government every time has to go for a fire-fighting?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even the Parliament gets agitated when the news comes in the papers. So, newspapers are relevant. Children have no platform to shout that their exercise books are expensive. Only when newspapers give a threat we also get conscious. Nobody raised this issue till newspapers threatened to go on a strike. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Rajasthan): We raised this issue for school going children. (*Interruptions*)

श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया, कई वरिष्ठ सदस्यों ने इस महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पर...

उपसभापति : सवाल ही पूछिएगा।

श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी : सवाल ही मैं पूछ रहा हूं। जितनी भी उसकी संख्या है और कीमतों की वृद्धि किस प्रकार हो रही है, मुनाफा खोरी किस प्रकार हो रही है उस संबंध में बहुत कुछ कह दिया है। लेकिन जो असाधारण मूल्य वृद्धि हो रही है वह बहुत चिंताजनक है और उसी विषय में मैं तीन-चार व्यवहारिक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। प्रथम तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो पृष्ठ 1 के ऊपर पैरा दो में है—

> "The country is self-sufficient as far as the common variety of paper is concerned."

यह कामन वैरायटी का पेपर कौन है, पैकिंग पेपर है या हमारी बच्चों की किताबों और एक्सरसाइज बुक्स का है जिसके बारे में हमारे जनेश्वर मिश्र जी ने कहा था क्या है, या और किसी इस्तेमाल का पेपर है? अगर यह साधारण पेपर है तो मैं समझता हूं कि आवश्यकता सबसे अधिक यह है कि बच्चों की शिक्षा किस प्रकार से हो उनको कागज किस प्रकार से मिले। दूसरा, महोदया मेरा प्रश्न यह है जिसका संकेत आज भी और परसों भी जनेश्वरजी ने दिया वह यह है कि इस समय आप इसके निर्यात को क्यों नहीं बन्द कर सकते हैं? जब आलू और प्याज के निर्यात से कठिनाई होती है तो इसका निर्यात, एक्सपोर्ट क्यों नहीं आप कुछ समय के लिए बन्द कर सकते हैं जब तक कि हमारी जरूरतें न पूरी हो जाएं, और आयात में अधिक छूटें दें, इसके विवरण में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं जो कह दिया गया है। यह आयात का कागज क्यों नहीं और अधिक मंगाया जा सकता है? तीसरा प्रश्न महोदया जो मैं करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि यह जो पेज 3 पर लिखा गया है, यह कहा गया है—

> "The Government is aware of the difficulties being faced in printing of textbooks and notebooks and is doing the needful to remove them."

वह नीडफुल है क्या? ये मंत्री महोदया, स्वयं एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्ट्री में रह चुकी हैं और ये जानती हैं कि बुक फेयर्स और जो हमारे नेताओं मौलाना आजाद ने, नेहरू ने, डा. राधाकृष्णन ने अकेदमीज कायम की, उनसे भी जो किताबें छप रही हैं वे भी 15–20 गुना कीमतों पर हमारे सामने आती हैं जो कि असाधारण हैं। जो कि बुक्स आफ मिलियन्स का जिसके ऊपर टाइटल हैं उनकी कीमत अब 35 रुपए और 36 रुपए हो रही हैं, तो यह बताने की चेष्टा करेंगी कि किस प्रकार से यह उसके लिए व्यवस्था करना चाहती हैं, जो हमारे पूजनीय नेता पहले करना चाहते थे? महोदया, एक चीज शायद आप को पता नहीं होगी, क्षमा करें अगर पता हो, मैं आपके ध्यान में यह लाना चाहता हूं जो मुनाफाखोरी का जिक्र किया गया उसके बहुत से पहलू हैं, मैं अभी नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन जो कागज आता है, कोरा कागज के ऊपर तो बैंक से लोन मिलता है, अगर पब्लिशर 20 लाख की किताबें छापता है या बुकसेलर किताबें रखता है तो उसके ऊपर बैंक लोन भी नहीं देता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब किताबें एक्सपोर्ट हो रही थीं इस देश से तो हमारा 11वां या 12वां नाम बुक पब्लिशिंग इंडस्ट्री में था और आज वह 17वां 18वां हो गया है, तो क्यों नहीं हम कागज के निर्यात करने की जगह किताबों के निर्यात करने की व्यवस्था करें और उस रूप से आप फारेन एक्सचेंज का पैसा इस देश में लाएं?

अंत में मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि कोरे कागज के ऊपर तो बैंक से आप लोन ले सकते हैं, लेकिन 20 लाख की किताबें जो पब्लिशर के यहां हैं या बुकसेलर के यहां हैं तो उसके ऊपर लोन नहीं मिलता है, तो क्या ऐसी कुछ व्यवस्था हो सकती है कि उनको भी आप सहायता करें ताकि किताबें कम कीमत पर लोगों को मिल सकें ? यह 500 रुपए की हिन्दी की पुस्तकें, 500–700 रुपए की किताबें हिन्दी की इस समय मिल रही हैं, जितनी भी मैगजीन्ज हिन्दी की हैं वे सब समाप्तप्राय हैं। स्कूल और कॉलेज के लड़के अपनी मैगज़ीन नहीं निकाल पा रहे हैं और अब यह आंकलन आखिर लाज्जुब की चीज़ है उपसभापति महोदया, कि आपने जो कांफ्रेंस की थी उसमें भी यह कहा गया था कि अगली सदी में इस देश में सब से ज्यादा बिना पढ़े-लिखे होंगे। यह तो आंकलन हो गया है एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री में, एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्ट्री में भी लेकिन कागज की आवश्यकता के आंकलन की बच्चों की आवश्यकता टैक्स्ट बुक्स की क्या है, एक्सारसाइज़ बुक्स की क्या हैं, वह अभी तक हो रहा है। आगे इसी में आप देखेंगे कि जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं मैं इसके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता, 350 मिलें 38 लाख टन कैपेसिटी की हैं वे अब 60 लाख टन होंगी।

"Expected to be created soon."

दोनों शब्दों के मतलब हम सरकारी भाषा में जानते हैं उसी तरह से और मजे की चीज़ है... (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभापति : आप ज्यादा जानते हैं।

श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी : मैं तो पुराना पापी भी हूं और आज भी हूं, क्योंकि आज भी बच्चे मांगते हैं कि आप पुरानी डायरी दे दीजिए। नौकरानी जो काम करती है उसके बच्चे कहते हैं। पूछता हूं कि यह डायरी से तुम्हें क्या करना है तो कहते हैं कि उस पर गणित करेंगे। पुरानी डायरी सन् 1994 की डायरी आपके यहां किस काम आएगी। यह स्थिति इस समय हो रही है।

उपसभापति। थैंक यू।

श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ मालवीय: एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा।

उपसभापति : अभी टाईम बिल्कुल नहीं है।

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: Twenty lakh tonnes is expected to be created on the basis.

वह भी क्रिएटेड और आन द बेसिस किस के ऊपर

of the IEMs filed and the LOIs issued?

मैडम, इससे आप समझ सकते हैं कि जो हमारे वरिष्ठ सांसद हैं इन्होंने जो मांग की है कि आप एक एक्शन प्लान तुरंत बताइए कि महीने भर में, दो महीने में, तीन महीने में आप इस देश की कागज की कमी की समस्या का निराकरण क्या करना चाहते हैं, उसके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाए, वरना इस प्रकार का हमको लालीपॉप देने से हमको कोई फायदा नहीं है। बच्चों को वह मंजूर नहीं है। धन्यवाद।

उपसभापति। श्री जिचकर। बस दो सवाल पूछ लें।

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR (Maharashtra): Respected Madam, a number of hon. Members have pointed out that the cost of input has nothing to do with the price rise. Will the hon. Minister ask the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices of the Government of India to declare the per Kg cost of production of newsprint produced by the various mills as well as the standard cost? This is my first question.

My second point is, a number of mills have entered into long-standing contracts with the State Governments for supply of bamboos and forest wood. For example, Ballarpur Paper Mills which is located in Chandrapur District has a long-standing contract with the Government of Maharashtra for the supply of bamboo. The bamboo which is costing Rs. 40

for the poor basket-maker is sold to the Ballarpur Paper Industry for four naye paise!

In spite of this fact, the Ballarpur Paper industries have increased their paper prices (*Interruptions*). Would the Government come out with a White Paper on all these long-standing contracts? (*Interruptions*). Thank you.

उपसभापति : मंत्री जी, जवाब दीजिए।

श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : मैडम, मेरा सवाल भी जुड़ जाता?

उपसभापति : नहीं, जबाव देने दीजिए। इतने सवाल हो गए हैं, उनके तो जबाव आ जाएं, पहले फिर उसके बाद दोबारा पूछ लेंगे क्योंकि बहुत बहुत सवाल हो गये हैं।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : उपसभापति महोदया, माननीय सदस्य माथुर साहब एवं अन्य सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कागज के दामों में हुई बढ़ोत्तरी पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। मैंने पहले भी कहा है और अभी भी कह रही हूँ कि आप लोगों के साथ ही इस गंभीर समस्या के समाधान के लिए मैं और सरकार गंभीर रूप से सोच रही है। आपकी चिन्ता के साथ मेरी चिन्ता भी जुड़ी हुई है।

उपसभापति महोदया, प्रकाशन और छपाई उद्योग जोकि सर्वसाधारण की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हैं, वास्तव में यह चिन्ता का विषय है कि वह देश के लोगों को उपलब्ध न हो सके। तो इस पर हमें सोचना है। महोदया, आज के विचार विमर्श में जो भी मुद्दे उठाए गए हैं, उसमें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बातें आप लोगों ने उठाई हैं और जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात कही गयी, वह यह है कि शिक्षा से संबंधित कागज के कुल उत्पादन का कुछ भाग निर्धारित किया जाये। जैसाकि मैंने यहां पहले भी कहा है कि कुछ उपाय सरकार के विचाराधीन है और शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र को और विशेष रूप से किताबों तथा कापियों की छपाई में कुछ राहत प्रदान करने के लिये हम सब प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। हमने एच. आर. डी. मिनिस्ट्री को भी कहा है कि वह अपनी आवश्यकताओं को बतायें। इसके अतिरिक्त पेपर निर्माताओं से वार्ता कर पेपर मूल्य को कम रखने और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने का प्रयास करने के लिये उन्हें प्रभावित किया जा रहा है। मैंने स्वयं मैनुफैक्चरर्स की बैठकें बुलाई हैं और उनसे बार-बार इस बारे में आग्रह किया है कि वह इस पर ध्यान दें। कागज का मूल्य ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : इसका असर क्या हुआ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : कागज के मूल्य में वृद्धि मुख्यतः कोयला, कास्टिक सोडा और अन्य कच्ची सामग्री जैसी आवश्यक इनपुट्स की लागत में समग्र वृद्धि के कारण हुई है। हाल में आयातित पल्प और वैस्ट - पेपर की लागत कई गुना बढ़ गई है।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : आप कागज देख लीजिये, शायद वही तो नहीं पढ़ रही हैं, जोकि पहले वक्तव्य दे चुकी है?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : माथुर साहब, हमने हाथ से सभी पांइट्स को लिखा है ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह मैंने पहले पढ़ा है और अब इससे आपको जबाब दे रही हूं।

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: That is not point. (*Interruptions*). Madam, after all, you are reading from a paper. (*Interruptions*). That is it.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : आप आंकड़ा जानना चाहेंगे, तो वह मैं कैसे बिना देखे बता सकती हूं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभापति : आप एक मिनिट बैठिए आप भी जरा बैठिए । मंत्री जी, जो आपने अपना वक्तव्य माननीय माथुर जी के कालिंग अटेंशन पर पढ़ा था, मुझे यकीन है कि उसकी गंभीरता को आप समझती हैं और सरकार भी समझती हैं, मगर उसको पढ़कर उससे जुड़े हुए कुछ सवालात जो यहां उठाए गये हैं, उनका जबाब आप दे । तो वह पूछ रहे हैं कि आपने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ? आप क्या कदम उठा रही हैं या सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं? पर सरकार क्या विचार कर रही हैं, यह वे मालूम करना चाहते हैं, ताकि उनको और तसल्ली हो जाये, क्योंकि अगर हम यह इन्तजाम करेंगे कि "पेड़ बड़े होंगे तब तो बीस साल लगेंगे।"

श्री गुरूदास दास गुप्त : मैडम, मेरा एक और सवाल है। मंत्री जी जैसा बोल रही हैं कि रा-मैटेरियल के दाम बढ़ने के कारण कागज का दाम बढ़ता जा रहा है, हम लोग बतला रहे हैं कि .. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभापति : उन्हें बोलने दें। आप उन्हें बोलने नहीं देते हैं, गुरुदास दास गुप्त। बोलिए, मंत्री जी।

Let her speak. Otherwise, I will adjourn the House for lunch.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : उपसभापति महोदया, पेपर पर कोई भी स्टेचुटरि प्राइस कंट्रोल हमारा नहीं है, यह बात तो मैंने कही ही है और इनपुट कोस्ट जो है उसका भी परसेंटेज अगर आप कहेंगे तो मैं बताऊंगी, नहीं तो ऐसे बता रही हूं कि सरकार एक पैकेज पर विचार कर रही है । मैंने कहा, मैं आपको आश्वासन देना चाहती हूं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभापति : पैकेज के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं क्या ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : पहले उन्होंने कहा था कि सरकार कोई एक्शन प्लान बना रही है या नहीं ?

श्रीमती सरला महेश्वरी : कोई लोंग टर्म प्लानिंग है या नहीं ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : उपसभापति महोदया, इसमें कई विभाग संबंधित हैं, एच.आर.डी. संबंधित हैं, कामर्स संबंधित है, इंडस्ट्री संबंधित है । जैसा मैं बता रही हूं कि हमारा नियंत्रण जो है पेपर का, स्टेचुटरि नियंत्रण इसमें नहीं है। यह स्टेचुटरि प्राइस कंट्रोल के अंदर नहीं आता है, लेकिन सरकार इसके ऊपर देख रही है । कल ही एक एलान हुआ, जिससे कि काफी राहत हुई । ...**(व्यवधान)**... :

उपसभापति : एक मिनट । आर्डर प्लीज, आर्डर ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : कल भी एक एलान हुआ । सरकार ने बताया यह न्यूजप्रिंट के बारे में, उससे राहत काफी मिलेगी और उससे प्रभाव पड़ेगा इसके ऊपर ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : बच्चों का क्या होगा ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभापति : देखिये, मंत्री जी, ऐसा है कि अभी जिचकर जी बोलकर गये, जो बांस 40/- रुपये किलो मिल रहा है बाहर, वह 4 पैसे किलो दिया जाता है पेपर मिल को, बलारपुर पेपर मिल को, तो कहां बढ़ोतरी हुई ? जबकि और सदस्यों ने और जगेश देसाई जी ने बताया कि ऐसी चीजों की कीमतों में इतनी बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई, जितनी पेपर में हुई । पेपर की समस्या को लेकर ही आज आपको यहां बुलाया है । कुछ थोड़ा तो बता दीजिये कि क्या हो रहा है ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : उपसभापति महोदया, वही मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि कोस्ट आफ इनपुट में बढ़ोतरी है । जरा मुझे आप परसेंटेज तो बताने दीजिये ताकि पता चले कि क्यों बढ़ा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. आर. मलकानी (दिल्ली) : क्यों बढ़ा है ? यह किसकी जिम्मेदारी है ? यह तो सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : : रा-मेटेरियल के इनपुट में परसेंटेज इंक्रीज तो सुन लीजिए । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : आप साफ-साफ बताइये कि आप क्या करने वाले है ? जो कारखानेदारों और उनकी मांगें हैं, उसके बारे में आपने क्या किया है ? आप यह बता दीजिये कि उनकी जो मांग है, उसमें यह यह हम करना चाहते हैं, यह यह नहीं करना चाहते हैं । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : मैं सिर्फ एक ही बात कह रही हूं कि प्राइस का स्टेचुटरि कंट्रोल हमारा नहीं है । मैंने मैनुफेक्चरर्स को बुलाकर उनसे आग्रह किया है, निवेदन किया है कि आप यह जो प्राइस राइज हुआ है इसके ऊपर मनन चिंतन कर जरा देखिये । . . (**व्यवधान**) . . जो आपने कहा वह मैंने बताया । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

उपसभापति : आप बोलने दीजिये मंत्री जी को प्लीज । आप लोग बात करने दीजिये मंत्री जी को . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . देखिये दस मिनट रह गये है बल्कि दस से भी कम रह गये हैं आप इनको बोलने दीजिये ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : उपसभापति महोदया, दो-तीन सवाल इन्होंने उठाये, जिनमें एक इंपोर्ट ड्यूटी का था कि यह 90 प्रतिशत है, तो मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि विभिन्न प्रकार के पेपर पर भिन्न-भिन्न इंपोर्ट ड्यूटी हैं परन्तु किसी भी प्रकार के पेपर पर 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक ड्यूटी नहीं है । अभी इसे 65 से घटाकर 40 कर दिया गया है । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : यह तो पहले वाले स्टेटमेंट मे बताया ही गया है । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

SHRI K. R. MALKANI: It must be abolished and not reduced. Abolish it completely. (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : उपसभापति महोदया मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है । मैनुफेक्चरर्स को बुलाकर हम लोगों ने बातचीत की है और एक पैकेज तैयार कर रहे हैं, जिससे कि एजुकेशनल सेक्टर में भी राहत मिले, आम लोगों को भी कुछ राहत मिले । जब यही जानना चाहते है तो मैं अभी इस स्थिति में नहीं हूं कि मैं एक बार में तत्काल ही कर दूं लेकिन सरकार इसमें तीन बार बात कर चुकी है और आगे भी बात करती जा रही है । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: What is the use of having a debate like this when she is not prepared to answer the various points raised by us?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : मैडम, मैंने तो तैयारी की है, सभी प्वाइंट्स जो माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाये हैं, सभी प्वाइंट्स को हमने नोट किया है लेकिन हमको उत्तर ही नहीं देने दिया जा रहा है ।

SHRI MD. SALIM: Madam, please ask her to give pointed answers.

उपसभापति : आप बैठिये न मिस्टर सलीम । प्लीज सिट डाउन । . . (**व्यवधान**) . .

श्री महेश्वर सिंह (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : मंत्री जी बार-बार हमें बोलने के लिये प्रेरित कर रही हैं तो क्या करें?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : सिक यूनिट्स की बात है तो उसके लिये सरकार ने बी०आई०एफ०आर० का गठन किया है । "सिनार मास" जो अभी एक विदेशी मिल लगाने जा रही है, उसमें हम बढोतरी करने जा रहे हैं । जो इन्होंने कहा कि प्रोडक्शन के लिये क्या करना चाहिये, वह मैं बता रही थी कि जो हमारी नई तकनीक है उसका हम उसमें इस्तेमाल करने जा रहे हैं और जहां तक जो कुल उत्पादन है हमारा, यहां पर 'एक्सपोर्ट को बेन' करने के लिये कहा गया है । तो यह एकाएक हम

इसलिये नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि अगर एक्सपोर्ट हम बेन करना चाहते हैं तो उस पर विचार होगा, कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री से भी बातचीत करनी होगी, एक्सपोर्ट-इंपोर्ट का यहां तक सवाल उठता हैं। तो अल्टरनेटिव के रूप में कुछ न कुछ हमें सोचना पड़ेगा और हम इसमें सोच रहें हैं। निर्यात का विकल्प हम अगर अचानक ही वापिस ले लेते हैं तो इससे केवल उद्योग पर ही बुरा असर नहीं पड़ेगा बल्कि यह उद्यमियों के लिये भी अनुचित होगा। इसलिये सरकार सोच-समझकर ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति: अगर ओ०जी० एल०में लगायेंगे तो फारेन एक्सचेंज तो जाएगा ही जाएगा।

श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी: ओ०जी० एल० का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?..(व्यवधान).. मैडम, जो कल घोषणा की गई, उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: मात्र 2 परसेंट हम निर्यात करते हैं? बाहर को जो हम अभी निर्यात करते हैं, 2 परसेंट निर्यात करते हैं, जैसे कि आर्ट पेपर है या चेक पेपर हुआ, बाकी तो नहीं किया जाता है। यह तो मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि कुल निर्यात का ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर: आप निर्यात करते हैं या आयात करते हैं? निर्यात को आयात, आयात को निर्यात।

उपसभापति: बोलने तो दो। (व्यवधान) आप एक मिनट जरा खामोश रहेंगे। आप लोग बोलने नहीं देते। बोलिये। Let her speak.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: उत्पादन का मात्र 2 प्रतिशत ही निर्यात किया जाता हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति: आप एक मिनट जरा खामोश रहेंगे? मुझे सुनने दीजिये।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: उपसभापति महोदया, कुल उत्पादन जो है वह 22 लाख टन से अधिक है और कुल निर्यात मात्र 50 हजार टन है, तो मैं इसमें क्या गलत कह रही हूं आप जो बता रहे हैं मुझे? अब जैसे आपने बताया, आपने जो बताये वे प्वाइंटस मैंने नोट किये हैं कि पेपर इंडस्ट्री कैपिटल इंटेंसिव इंडस्ट्री है। अभी हमारे सामने जो पुरानी मशीनें हैं उनको रिप्लेस करने में थोड़ी कठिनाई है लेकिन हम फ्रेंज्ड मैनर में उनको रिप्लेस कर रहे हैं, बड़े पैमाने पर यह अभी संभव नहीं हो पा रहा है, जो माडर्न टैक्नोलोजी की बात उन्होंने कही है। इसके साथ ही साथ अनेक मिल्स में, पुरानी टैक्नोलॉजी के कारण, रॉ-मेटेरियल की कमी के कारण, पावर और कोयला की शार्टेज के कारण, हमें उपलब्धि कम हो रही है और "कैपिसिटी यूटिलाइजेशन" में थोड़ी कमी आई हैं लेकिन मैंने जैसा कहा है कि सरकार इसके ऊपर पैकेज प्रोग्राम सोच रही है कि कैसे लोगों को पेपर हम सस्ते दामों पर उपलब्ध करायें। वर्तमान जो डिमांड है, जिसकी चर्चा हमने की है 22 लाख टन है और उत्पादन भी उतना ही है और पांच साल के बाद जो डिमांड हैं वह 32 लाख टन होगा। प्रत्येक वर्ष करीब 10 प्रतिशत मांग में वृद्धि होती है, पांच साल के बाद उत्पादन क्षमता में करीब 60 लाख टन की और वृद्धि होगी। विदेशी तकनीक तो आ ही रही है, हम सभी लोग जानते हैं। "सिनारबास" जिसकी मैंने चर्चा की है कि वह बड़ी विदेशी कम्पनी है जो लेटेस्ट टैक्नोलॉजी लेकर एक बड़े उद्योग को लगाने जा रही है। साथ ही "सहारनपुर" के बारे में मैंने कहा है कि उनमें "मोस्ट माडर्न टैक्नोलोजी" उपलब्ध कराने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ताकि वहां से नई तकनीक हमें मिल सके।

आपने कहा कि बिल्कुल व्यर्थ है, आंकड़े नहीं बताने के लिये कि कितना राइज हुआ है रॉ मैटेरियल के इन-पुटस में, कितना परसेंटेज राइज हुआ है, उसी प्रकार हम इंटरनेशनल प्राइस प्रति टन

में कितना इंक्रीज हुआ है और पल्प जिसको लांग फाइबर्स कहते हैं में क्या वृद्धि हुई है। एक पीरियड में बता सकते हैं कि अप्रैल, 1994 से जनवरी, 1995 तक, सही आपने कहा कि यू.एस. डॉलर 380 से यू.एस. डालर1200, परसेंटेज इंक्रीज 215 प्रतिशत हुआ है। इंक्रीज इन इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस आफ बेस्ट पेपर, डबल सॉरटिड जिसको आप बताते हैं, अप्रैल, 1994 से जनवरी, 1995 तक यू.एस. डॉलर 17 से यू.एस. डॉलर 300, इंक्रीज हुआ 1665 प्रतिशत। इंक्रीज इन पेपर प्राइस, में तो खुद ही बता रही हूं आपको कि यह जो राइज हुआ है, कोयला में 13 प्रतिशत का राइज हुआ है, कॉस्टिक सोडा में 110 प्रतिशत, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी में 25 प्रतिशत राइज हुआ है। तो इतने जो इनपुट के कॉस्ट्स बढ़े हैं, उसके कारण हम लोगों को थोड़ा देखना पड़ेगा। (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति: इससे पहले यहां एक मंत्री..मंत्री जी, आप बैठें। अभी हम लोगों को एड्जॉर्न करना है। यहां सवाल उठा है। हो सकता है आपके पास उसके जवाब अभी मौजूद नहीं हों मगर अभी तो हाउस हमारा चल रहा है, काफी दिन चलेगा क्योंकि इस समस्या का समाधान तो करना ही है। अभी ऐक्जाम हो गए हैं, परीक्षाएं हो गई हैं, स्कूल खुलेंगे, बच्चों को किताबों की जरूरत पड़ेगी तो उनको ऐक्सरसाइज़ बुक देनी हैं, न्यूज़पेपर की समस्या का थोड़ा समाधान हुआ है। करीब-करीब जो-जो सवालात किए गए हैं, आप उनके बारे में मालूमात करके हाउस को उसके बारे में जानकारी दे दीजिए और इस के अलावा जो कॉस्ट एण्ड एकाउंट्स की कमेटी है, उसके अंदर आप यह भी मालूमात करिए कि कितना कॉस्टिक सोडा लगता है? 180 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है, 140 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई तो उससे प्रोडक्शन पर कितने परसेंट अफेक्ट पड़ेगा? क्या वह रेशियो में है इनक्रीज के या नहीं है? जो ब्लेज्ड पेपर की कॉस्ट बढ़ी है, वह इनक्रीज के रेशियो में है या नहीं है क्योंकि अगर रेलवे के फेयर बढ़े हैं तो वह रेशियो में बढ़े हैं या नहीं बढ़े हैं कॉस्ट के? क्योंकि जो फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, मुनाफा करना चाहते हैं, वे लोग तो अगर आप एक पैसा बढ़ाएंगे तो वे एक रुपया बढ़ा देते हैं तो इसलिए आपको इस पर कुछ सोचना पड़ेगा। तो यह बात आप मालूम करके बता दीजिए और दूसरे, जब नीति चेंज हो रही है, इंडस्ट्रियल पॉलिसी चेंज हो रही है और आर्थिक नीति तो अगर हमारा कंट्रोल नहीं है जहां, जहां कंट्रोल है वहां हम लूज़ कर रहे हैं जहां कंट्रोल नहीं है तो वहां हम ला भी सकते हैं लोगों के हित के लिए और खास तौर पर जो हमारी शिक्षा के विषय में हुई है उसके लिए हम निरंतर उसके ऊपर कुछ लगा सकते हैं कंट्रोल तो इन-इन जगहों पर हम कंट्रोल लगाएंगे क्योंकि ये हमारा एक कमिटमेंट है कि हम बच्चों को सस्ती किताबें दें, न्यूज़पेपर द क्योंकि It is a right of information. It is a fundamental right.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: मैडम, कॉलिंग अटेंशन का जवाब तो आपने ही दे दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam, you are really moving the Calling Attention.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर: ये सस्ता कागज़ देंगी क्या ?...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति: ये तो वे जवाब देंगी... तभी सस्ता कागज़ तो अलग बात है।... (व्यवधान)...सेशन खत्म होने से पहले ही जवाब दिला दूंगी। I will get the answers before the Session is over.

The House is adjourned for one hour for lunch.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty three minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock,

The Vice-Chairman (Miss Saroj Khaparde) in the Chair.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENTS ADDRESS CONT, D

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): Madam, Vice-Chairperson, I was mentioning about the new tendencies that are developing concerning the Centre and the States. There is confrontation between the Centre and a few States leading to a Constitutional crists. Before I can elaborate on this point, I would like to point out one or two such instances.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Mr. Ravi, can you sit down for a minute? From your party there are nine Members who have yet to speak. I don't think I will be able to give more than eight to nine minutes to each speaker. So, please try to be brief so that everybody gets an opportunity.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I shall be very brief. In Gujarat, as soon as the BJP came to power, because of some kind of pressure from the oil lobby, they seized and sealed the godowns of the The National Dairy Development Board. This is a Central Government institution. There is a proper forum and there is a proper way of doing this. Now, you are seizing and sealing all these godowns so that the oil lobby can loot the public.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Rajasthan): This is not true.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I may be wrong. But I believe it because the prices have gone up. Madam, the question is that if every State with a non-Congress Government starts seizing and sealing the FCI godowns, where will we land ourselves? There is a proper forum where this can be discussed. This amounts to a threat. This new trend that is developing is very disturbing. We have problems from the Southern parts of the country also. Madam, there are certain Constitutional heads like the Governor, the Chief Minister and the Speaker. Certain norms have to be followed because the Constitution that we are enjoying today is a product of the Indian revolution. I am sorry that my party lost in many States. I am sad about it. But this shows the inherent strength of our democratic system. It shows that the people have expressed their faith in the Indian Constitution and in democracy. They can defeat my party as they defeat the other parties. We appreciate that. But my question is, do the leaders of the political parties understand the sentiments of the poor people who voted them to power? What is happening in Tamil Nadu today? I do not want to go into the details. It is a piteous situation there. I am not defending the Governor. I may not agree with him. I have my own views on that. But if one person is wrong, it is not necessary that the others also should do the same thing. There should be co-existence of the Governor, Chief Minister and the Speaker. Unfortunately, there is more of confrontation than of co-existence. This has led to an unprecedented situation. The Legislature resorts to suspension of the rules. This House has some rules. And you can suspend the rules. But are we going to suspend the rules every day? I had an occasion to be in the Lok Sabha and I have the privilege to be here in this House. The Chair may throw out some Members of this House. We understand that. But we discuss and decide about it. But there is a Legislature in this country which throws out every Opposition Member every day from the Assembly. It dismisses and suspends the leaders of the Opposition parties. We have not dismissed the leaders. I do not know what is happening there. Is it democracy? It is murdering democracy within the democracy, using democracy to murder democracy. This is what is happening in Tamil Nadu. I do not want to go into the details of that. I would only quote a few lines ffrom "*The Hindu*" which is one of the leading newspapers, an esteemed newspaper, in this country. I am not elaborating anything. I would only quote what has been said in an

editorial column. I quote: "The attack on the Governor reflected the culmination of an increasingly aggressive and authoritarian style of functioning on the part of the ruling party in the House. The AIADMK which has more than a two-thirds majority has been adopting methods that, even if technically within the rule book are undeniably violative of the spirit of democratic behaviour." What else is to be added to it? People give us majority to show our strength. And we have to use this strength to have tolerance, to hear the dissent. Unfortunately, it is lacking. That is why this kind of oppression of the Constitution prevails. It will destroy the spirit of democracy within the Constitution. We cannot allow the Constitution to be used for destroying it. Madam, I would quote one sentence more ..(*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): You say that the Assembly is functioning in an unconstitutional manner.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I cannot say it here. It further says: "Drowing out the dissenting voices and forcing its opinion on the entire Assembly amounts to a tyranny of the majority." Neither this side of the House nor the other side has shown tyranny here. We have shown the way. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha have shown the way. I would quote another important sentence which has been made in conclusion that article. It says: "A semi-fascist political culture that finds expression in violent demonstration such as outside the High Court, when a case against the leader is about to be heard, does not augur well for the law and order situation or for the prospect of democratic governance in Tamil Nadu." Can we allow this to continue? The President has said in his speech that democracy is to be made stronger. He made an overview of things. But this kind of a tendency is not good. In thts respect, I wish to mention that the CPM might have been in power, But it never crossed the limits. The Janata Dal speaks from house-tops about corruption, about democracy. They speak about a lot of things. Today, my friends in the DMK would understand that their alliance with the National Front is likely to come to an end. The DMK might have been sharing the same bed with the National Front. But their divorce is nearing. The National Front is going to have an alliance with the AIADMK. Mr. Jaipal Reddy, who has been a vocal spokesman of democracy, says: "The Janata Dal recognises the fact that the AIADMK is a non-Congress (I) Party." What does the Janata Dal-Left Front alliance mean? It only means the association of the non-Congress (I) parties. The Chief Minister, the leader of a party, is facing trials in the Court on charges of corruption. But Mr. Jaipal Reddy and his party are not bothered about it. The Left Front is not bothered about it.. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. MUTHU MANI (Tamil Nadu): See, Harshad Mehta had made serious charges against the Prime Minister. And what about the JPC report?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The allegations, were not proved. The hon. Member should know that suitcases are going to the Chief Minister's house in his State.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Mr. Narayanasamy and Mr. Muthu Mani, have you taken my permission?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister does not see anybody without a suitcase. Be aware of the Tamil Nadu situation.

SHRI S. MUTHU MANI: The Congress people are always indulging in corruption... (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Have I given you the permission to speak here like this? If you don't require my permission, what is the need for me to sit here? This is not fair. Have you taken my permission to speak like this? No. I am not going to allow this kind of behaviour in this House. You must respect the Chair.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, I only would like to say that I sympathise with the National Front and the Left parties for their eagerness to have power. Their only criterion is non-Congressism. But may I remind Mr. Balanandan, that the days of non-Congressism have gone. Mr. Balanandan should remember this... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA (Bihar): The Congress is gone.. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Congress will not go. It will be there.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Congress will never come back.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: But Mr. Balanandan was kind enough. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JIBON ROY (West Bengal): If the Communists go, there is no need for non-Congressism. That is over.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Why do you speak to say this? For 74 years, you have laboured. You argued for the Soviet Union. Now you don't speak about the Soviet Union. So, let us not talk about which party comes and which party goes. What happened to the communist countries? Now the communist people cannot say that they are communists. There are other names in Europe. So, don't speak about Congress or Communist parties. We all have to work within the framework of Indian nationalism.

Madam, I will now come to the TADA. The President, in his Address, says that the law and order position has improved. I admit that he is correct. That is why the TADA is very much attacked by everybody, by the Opposition and others in the country. I don't want to go into the details to deal with this. But I feel that the time has come or its repeal. This is my appeal. I know it is an enactment of Parliament. But who is the implementing agency? It is the State Governments. When many States say that they don't want it, you repeal it. It is very simple. The implementing agency is the State Government and the Central Government is blamed for its misuse. The TADA has been grossly misused by the State Governments. Therefore, I feel that the time has come—I don't want to go into the details because the time is very Limited—that it should be repealed. It should not be allowed to be extended again.

The next point is about the Sub-Continent. Here the President speaks about Pakistan and its role. The President has said about this in para 41 of his Speech. I fully agree with him. Madam, I had an occasion to read the book, "The Daughter of the East". I have great appreciation for her. When her father was hanged by the military regime, we, the people of this country, sympathised with that family. We sympathised with that family. We consider the people of Pakistan as our brothers and sisters. We are not their enemies. But, unfortunately, Begum Benazir Bhutto is dragging the Sub-Continent into a cold war situation. She is begging the Americans to get arms and to set in motion an arms race in the Sub-Continent. It is going to affect the development of the entire Sub-Continent which may create a war-like situation. It is very much unfortunate. I don't know what happened to that lady whom I consider as my sister, whom the people of this country consider as their sister. I hope wisdom will prevail upon the rulers of Pakistan. I don't know, she may have some internal problems which compel her to speak always against India. She thinks that it is a better way to continue in power. But what I feel is that we cannot compete here in arms. Arms race always means an increase in the expenditure of the country. The budget deficit will go up again. My friend, Mr. Satish Agarwal, may like to argue for an atom bomb. But I am against it. We can spend that money for the development of our people. We can make atom bombs. But we cannot use them. Where are you going to drop them? In the Sub-Continent? No. It will affect the whole Sub-

Continent. Anybody can keep any amount of arms and ammunition. But you cannot use the atom bombs, the hydrogen bombs and other automatic weapons. We cannot use them. The modern world will not tolerate the use of these things. So, it is a criminal waste of money.

But, at the same time, Pakistan is supporting terrorism in this country. Madam, today smuggling of plutonium is the most dangerous thing, It can create a havoc. We already know that Pakistan is involved in the msuggling of plutonium. There are some other countries also who are involved in it. Then, there are some of the countries which were part of the erstwhile Soviet Union Madam, this is the most dangerous trend that the world is facing. This is a matter which is of concern not only to India but it is of concern to the whole world. Naturally we have to use the UN forum. India cannot be pray, India cannot be provoked to drag this nation; this sub-continent; into a situation of cold war. That will be very disastrous.

Madam; the whole review of the last year's performance and the projections for the next year; as brought out in the President's Address; are one of the best performances of Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao's Government for bringing about stability and economic growth. So I support this Motion.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Kerala): Madam, our President has painted a rosy picture of the Government's performance. Naturally, he can only do that. But for a fair discussion in the House, the Government should come forward with the actual situation that is prevailing in the country. If we interact with each other and if we poperly discuss it, some points may emerge and then on the basis of that the Government can rorientate its policies and thereby the democracy can function well. But that procedure has been lost here. The position here is that the Government has lost its freedom of choice. Its policies are not being decided in Delhi or in this House. This charge is with somebody else. Whether our economy should go this way or that way, to left or to right, is being dictated by whom? It is being decided by the World Bank and the IMF. This is the whole point. Therefore, the first point that I wanted to make was that the Government has lost its freedom of choice.

Another point that I want to submit in all humility, Madam, is that the democratic traditions are also being given up. The basic democratic tradition demands that the whole approach of the Government needs change. I would go a little into the details of it.

The President has said in his Address, "The projections made have been fulfilled in a substantial measure and it can be said with confidence now that the country has made a turn-around initiated by the new economic and other policies of the Government". This is a tall claim, Madam. But I don't want to deal with it now. Before dealing with the Government's achievements, etc., I go to para 4 of the President's Address which refers to *Ayodhya* .Why do I refer to this? It is because this is a serious problem facing our country today and also because on it rests the country's unity as well as its secular foundations.

Madam, the issue of *Ayodhya* has been discussed in this House many a time. Now, after the Government had referred the matter to the supreme Court for a decision under Article 143 of the Constitution, we had said from our side that it should not be done like that, it should be referred under Article 138 so that we got a final decision of the Supreme Court. But the Government did not feel so. Then the decision of the Supreme Court came. The Court put the question as to whether the Government was going to implement the decision that the Court would give. The Government side did not say anything properly. Therefore, the Court said that it was not going to discuss it.

Then what happened? Mr. Chavan, our Home Minister, has gone on record that in the present situation there is only one way out. The way out is that this issue would be referred to the Supreme Court under article 138(2). This was the assurance given by Mr. Chavan.

Now, what does the hon. President say? The President says that the judgement recognises the possibilities of resolution of the dispute through negotiations. You may remember the story, Madam. After the Supreme Court gave the judgement, the Government declared that they were going to refer it again to the Supreme Court for a decision and now our President tells us that there are possibilities of negotiation. We have seen the possibilities of negotiation just before the demolition of the Babri Mosque and after. The BJP and their friends publicly declared that it is a religious matter and it cannot be negotiated, it cannot be resolved through negotiations. This is the stand they took and, therefore, the Government is now shifting their position. The Government does not want to solve the problem. The Government wants to pressurise the minority community so that they can pressurise them for some other purposes and keep them always under terror of this and that. This is no democracy. This is a wrong method.

Coming to the latest position, we do not know what is being planned by the BJP and their friends who are now coming with new proposals. The real depth of the conspiracy being hatched by them is not revealed. What happened recently? I will bring to your notice an incident. A statement was issued that before Shivaratri. The BJP, the RSS, and Bajrang Dal, along with other communal forces, suddenly announced that their intention to liberate the Kashi Vishwanath Temple through organising Jalabhisheka That went on. An expert committee has been appointed to go into the question of the history of temples, etc. The VHP and others are going to start the Ratha Yathra again. Three-four Ratha Yathras are to be undertaken from 3rd to 28th October, 1995. These will start from Haridwar, Ganga Sagar, Somnath and Rameshwaram. These will pass through the whole of the country. The purpose of these Yathras is to liberate 3,000 temples means demolition of mosques, in which the Kashi Vishwanath Temple complex and the Krishna Temple at Mathura are also included This is the situation. Therefore, once more they undertake again the Rath Yathras. These Rath Yathras are coming just before the elections. It is coming in October. The plan is to liberate 3,000 temples. Is it correct? We have religious rights. The Hindus have their rights, the Muslims have their rights. But, here they say "We will liberate all the 3,000 temples" "demolish 3000 mosque".

I come to the latest position. I read a report which is published by the India News Network. What is it? Sadhvi Rithambhara went to Udayanagar town, Dewas District in Madhay Pradesh The incident came up in this House. What was that incident? A Christian sister had been killed by somebody who had connections with the VHP or something like that. A memorial has been erected in her name. The VHP people smashed it. Then Sadhvi Rithambhara went there with thousands of people and had a meeting there. Then finally she warned. What is the warning? The warning is that the entire community would be wiped out even if a single Hindu was converted. This is the warning she had given. That is this religious fate. The christians have been living in India. Madam, they have their ownrights—Fundamental Rights.

Another thing which has come to notice is about the Shiv Sena. My friend, Shri Bal Thackeray has declared that the Muslim minorities can live in India but they will not have equal citizenship rights What does it mean? That means, through we have a Constitution, we have political parties, and so many things are there, but in India we are not giving equal rights to the Muslim minorities. According to the VHP, they have no religious rights; according to the Shiv Sena they have no equal rights; and according to Sadhvi Rithambhara the Christians should not have any rights. What is the Government doing? The Government's policy has always been shifting. I was there in the National Integration Council meeting wherein our Prime Minister declared in the open session "I shall see that the Mosque protected." Now, what happened? It was not protected. They just changed themselves. The talk of Mosque has

gone. They are only conspiring with some Sanyasis to ficat some ind of a committee to build the temple. They have forgotten about the mosque. So, I have raised this point not because I want to make any kind of communal appeal. The point is, India is our land. India's basic unity is based on what? It is based on secular foundations That foundation is being broken. Are you not witnessing it? We are having a Government to protect the Constitution and they have to rule the country as per the Constitution. This is a serious situation. My friend, Mr. Ravi, was agitated on many points, but I don't want to make him more agitated. I am only telling him that India is ours. If you want India here, there is a Constitution. The Constitution based on secular foundation. What is your Government doing? Your Prime Minister is not doing anything. This is all what I want to say.

Then, I come to the question of Kashmir. How complacently we are looking at things there. Elections have to be held. everything is ready, Seshan is not ready. What is there? The Government of India writ does not work in Kashmir. That is a,b,c; everbody knows everything. The Government says that they are going to hold elections there. It shows that they are not serious. If they are serious then what should they have done? They must see that the Kashmiri population living in Kashmir. does not want to go to Pakistan. They don't an independent Kashmir. They want to be Indian citizens; bonafide Indian citizens; provided they are given a little more freedom. They don't want to come to Delhi for everything. The Kerala people know it. If the prices have gone down then we have to come to Delhi because we are a part of India. That way of independence or freedom for the State is restricted. In the case of Kashmir, at least you should have discussions with those people who can deliver the goods and who can influence the people! Discuss with the, have an understanding that more freedom will be given to them. This is what you have to make certain. Only then the Government should think of elections. Therefore, I would request that the Government's policy on Kashmir should change.

Then comes of the question of the North-East. What is the position there? There you see that the military is the main thing.

3. P.M.

Military is also in a mood of going home packing. From this part of India some Ministers are here—I do not want to name any Minister—they want to save their skin and no other problem they can think of. The Government are not working there; this point has to be seriously gone into, discussed and decided. It is for the Government at the Centre to see that these Governments work there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): I would just like to remind you that your Party has been given 28 minutes and you have already consumed 12 minutes.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Madam, I may consume more than that.. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: I do not mind that.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Anyhow, let us begin...(*Interruptions*)... The next point is about the foreign Policy. A changed course has been accepted by the Government of India. Today you are seeing Foreign Secretaries, Defence Secretaries and many other Secretaries of special types are coming to India to have discussions with our Defence personnel. They are going to have joint exercises. They are in love with America, for no quarrel in this regard. in the know of the things. Madam, we had developed our ISRO, then the veto came from the United States pressing Russia not to give the Cryogenic Engines. Is it because of love? In this country somebody comes from America and tells us something and then asks Russia not to give Cryogenic Engines to India. Then we have developed 'Agni' and developed 'Prithvi'; the Governments move is being opposed by the

United States, the Super-State. They say that this is to be done and this is not to be done. They are dictating terms to our Government;— latest is, the Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty. What has the stand of India all along been. They said that this is a kind of discriminatory treaty and we would not be a signatory to it. Now what is happening, I do not know. The Government of India is trying to find some way to have some kind of an agreement. This is the position that the Government of India takes. The latest dangerous position to which I invite your attention, Madam, is that the independent, indigenous development of our defence system is being scuttled by the American intervention. Our scientists are anxious about the slow down in research. This is there in the "Times of India" of the 11th March. I do not want to read it out because of the paucity of time, but I want to say something about it. This is a very serious question. The expert scientists, whom I am proud, have developed our 'Agni' missiles, our 'Prithvi' missiles and our Cryogenic Engine, our sattelites and all these systems are the wealth of the country. Now because of the American pressure, when the Government is under Mr. Rao. Our development is slowing down. The experts who come here tell our military officials, "Why do you make this? We will supply it to you at a cheaper rate." This is the position being acceded to by the Government of Mr. Rao which is an unpardonable crime, America is a country which is enemy number one of democracy, according to me. Mr. Rao may disagree. But, at the same time they interfere in our internal affairs. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, the then hon. Minister, of Commerce, is in difficulty. What is the difficulty? He has signed the WTO. The medicines which are manufactured in India are one-fourth or one-eighth of the cost the world over and our medicines are standard medicines. Equal to foreign standards. Now, as per WTO conditions, they want us to change our Patents Act, what does it mean? The United States and the big capitalist countries want to deprive India this advantage. That is the situation. Therefore, you have no choice. The choice is with them. You say that this is Parliament. It is supreme. Mr. Pranab Mukerjee now comes and tells us, 'I want your okay'. Why didn't he tell us earlier? Why didn't he come here before signing the WTO we Parliament Members even though have political differences we will seriously look into the questions which are important for the nation. This question is very serious. It involves our country's freedom. America is arm-twisting in the economic sphere, in the social sphere and in the field of politics and, above all, the strategic interest of India. This cannot be pardoned. This attitude of the Government needs change. Then, coming to the question of economy...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Don't look at your watch. Whatever time your party has given to you can take.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I know; I can adjust my time with my friend.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): You continue, please.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Okay, Madam, thank you. The point is about economy. What kind of claims are being made? How are the speeches made by my friends on the other side? I tell you, our economy is not very bad in all the sectors. A new change has come. What is this change? Profit is the presiding deity of the total politics. Profit is the presiding deity of our economic policy. If the public sector makes profit it is no profit at all. The profit should be for the foreign multinationals mainly and the big Indian capitalists. Therefore, do not think India is bad. India is good. If you go by the figures you will find—Mr. Taba, our friend has admitted—that this question of development cannot go to the lower rungs of the people, it can be at the top level. The Government is consulting everybody about heir policies. The FICCI, ASSOCHAM and all other employer bodies.

And what is the result? The result is this: About 1,200 private industries of India earned 83 per cent more profit during the last year. The profit ratio is the highest in Asia, except in one or two small countries.

Therefore, Mr. Manmohan Singh's economics is working fairly well for the big capitalists of India and abroad. Today, they say that so many things are here. A lot of money has come in. A number of foreigners are coming. They say that even Mr. Jyoti Basu has given up his policy, etc. So many things are being said. I do not want to go into those things. But Madam, I can say that the present system is the best for capitalists. Even there, the complaint is that among the capitalists, the Indian companies are being victimised.

Take, for example, the telecom sector. My friend, Mr. Sukh Ram; talks about a lot about technological upgradation taking place all over the world in the telecom sector. He now wants to throw upon this telecom sector. Madam, we should remember that telecommunications is the second line of defence. Nowhere in the world—including the United States of America—more than twenty per cent foreign capital is allowed in this sector. But in India, it is forty-nine per cent. It is 'free for all' in India. Anything can be done here.

While inviting bids for this sector, they have attached one condition. It is a very wonderful condition. What is that condition? The condition is that the people who bid should have an experience of having operated five lakh telephones. We know that in India, we have only the public sector. No private party is functioning in the telecom sector. The condition attached is very simple! They say that anybody who bids—this is a prequalifying condition—should have an experience of having operated five la-kh telephones. What does it mean? It means, being Indian is a crime. In the India of ours, in Mr. Rao's India, being Indian is a crime. You can go to a foreigner who is having this kind of experience, tie up with him and then apply. This is what is taking place. I must say, with all humility, Madam, that no Indian can agree to this.

I give another example. As an electrician by profession, I know that in the power sector, we have made sizeable gains. We can produce hydel machinery, nuclear machinery and thermal machinery. This morning, my friend, Mr. Krishna Kumar, was talking about wind energy and other things. I can say that cost of our machinery is less than fifty per cent of the cost elsewhere. Quality-wise also, it is the best. It can compete the world over. In that sector, we are in love with the U.S.A. only. Special love. Special relationship. I do not know the reason for this relationship. May be it is money-wise or something like that.

In Dabhol, Maharashtra, we have entered into a contract with Enron for generation of nearly 6,000 MW of power. I am not going into the details. There, we have given them sixteen per cent take-home profit plus other benefits. I do not want to make a speech on it here. Everybody knows about it. But I would like to quote, with your permission, Madam, what the 'Hindustan Times', of all the papers, has commented, editorially, in its edition of 25th April. The editorial says: "The investment cost at which Enron has undertaken to generate power at Dabhol is more than double the rate at which the Indian companies namely, B.H.E.L. and N.T.P.C., have executed power projects here and abroad". This makes a nonsense of economics. 'Hindustan Times' is saying this! Balanandan is not saying this. This kind of a policy makes a nonsense of economics. How long are we going to continue with this policy? So, being an Indian is a crime. Our NTPC and our BHEL can produce power effectively within 50 per cent of the cost. Therefore, the Maharashtra peasantry, the industrialists and everybody will benefit The money being

spent is the money which is being generated in India, and they are not bringing a lot of money from abroad. Madam, on the question of the public sector, I am sorry, I have no time to say more things.

On the economic sector, I may quote one small thing dealing with economics and skip it. The policy is good for big capital, as I told you. Then, coming to industrial production, etc., we are having an economist here, Dr. Ashok Mitra. He is the Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry. He, in his 12th report, pointed out—and I may quote:

> "An examination of trends based on the seasonally adjusted monthly indices of manufacturing output over the period April 1987 to June 1994 is illuminating. While the trend rate of growth during the pre-reform period from April 1987 to July 1991 stood at 7.7 per cent per annum, the rate of growth slowed down to just 0.9 per cent per annum during the period July 1991 to June 1994."

This is the statement here. Experts can go to Dr. Ashok Mitra and quarrel with him.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: They can discuss with him. Why should they quarrel?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I will quote one more para—para 3.10:

> "The relatively unsatisfactory nature of the overall growth in industrial output during the last three years has been accompanied by pronounced changes in the composition of output, away from capital goods and consumer non-durables and in favour of consumer durables and intermediate products which sustain the production of the latter. For a late industrializing country attempting to close the gap relative to the more developed industrial nations, the capital goods sector has crucial role to play."

What does it mean? India is a country which started industrializing late. On which sphere should we place emphasis? The capital goods sector. Therefore, our economy can stand on its own legs and we will be able to compete. But this is being done away with. What we have done so far is being sought to be destroyed. That is the Government policy on the question of industry--I don't want to go further.

Madam, with your permission I will make only one more point. You see corruption everywhere. Corruption of many kinds is there. That is a story by itself—I have no time to elaborate. Now, we had many Ministers. My friend, Mr. Thakur, is here. Mr. Shankaranand is not here, Mr. Kalp Nath Rai also is not here. I don't know why they are not here. Is it accidental that they are not here? But the charges were serious about them, about their corruption. We know that Rs. 10,000 crores have been swindled by somebody in the so-called share scam and another Rs. 12,000 crores by the sale of public company shares. And how many crores were involved in the sugar scam, we don't know. The whole Bofors' story I don't know. What I am saying is, this is a Government which is shielding corruption, a Government always engaged in corruption and subject to corruption. Therefore, this is a Government which is not able to protect the country's unity and integrity, a Government which cannot give protection to the minorities—the Constitutional protection available to them is not being given. Also, the total industrial development which we have had so far is being destroyed and India is going through a process of recolonization. Our freedom is in danger.

Therefore, I would request Mr. Rao: "Please quit; that is the only thing you should do to save the country."

Thank you, Madam.

श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर (बिहार) : माननीया उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति डा. शंकर दयाल शर्मा द्वारा ससद के समक्ष 13 फरवरी, 1995 को दिये गये अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव हमारे माननीय युवा सदस्य श्री सुरेश पचौरी ने जोरदार शब्दों में पेश किया जिसे माननीया श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन ने ओजस्वी भाषण से अनुमोदित किया, मैं इसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण केवल विद्वतापूर्ण ही नहीं है, तथ्यपूर्ण भी है जिसे 15 पृष्टों की 50 धाराओं में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इसमें हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति, कार्यक्रम, पिछले वर्ष की उपलब्धियां बहुत ही स्पष्ट ढंग से प्रस्तुत की गई हैं। हम लोग महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के विशेष आभारी हैं और अनुग्रहित हैं कि उन्होंने बहुत स्पष्टता के साथ राष्ट्रीय नक्शे को, मुख्य समस्याओं को और सरकार द्वारा किये गये कार्यक्रमों तथा उपलब्धियों को आंकड़ों के साथ हमारे सामने पेश किया है। मुख्य मुद्दे जो माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में आये हैं वे बहुत ही महत्व-पूर्ण हैं। पहली बात जो उन्होंने कही है कि हमारी आशावादिता और विश्वास जो पिछले साल के अभिभाषण में उन्होंने सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया था वह सिद्ध हुआ है, कार्यान्वित हुआ है। इसी तरह से उन्होंने यह जो आशा प्रकट की है कि हमारी जो आर्थिक नीति है उसके अनुरूप हमें उपलब्धियां हुई हैं इसका उन्होंने स्पष्ट शब्दों में संकेत दिया है। साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि सभी राजनीतिक दलों ने जो हमारी लोकतांत्रिक शक्ति है उसे मजबूत करने में योगदान दिया है। हमारी सरकार का प्रयास था कि विभिन्न राज्यों में जहां चुनाव अपेक्षित थे वहां शांतिपूर्ण हों। करीब-करीब सभी जगह शांतिपूर्ण चुनाव हुए हैं एक-आध जगह हमारे राज्य को छोड़कर जिसकी चर्चा थोडी सी हो गई है। मैं इसके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता। आज देश में पहले की अपेक्षा पंजाब, पूर्वांचल प्रदेश तथा जम्मू-कश्मीर में भी बहुत हद तक शांति का वातावरण बना हुआ है। यह अपने आप में एक बड़ी उपलब्धि सरकार की है। संसार में जो अर्थ व्यवस्था में हम परिवर्तन लाये हैं उसकी चर्चा हुई है। उसमें लोगों की भागीदारी है। और दूसरे देश जो विकासशील देश हैं, विकसित देश हैं दोनों ही देश हमारी इस भागीदारी में सक्रिय हिस्सा ले रहे हैं, भाग ले रहे हैं। इसका प्रमाण यह है कि लगभग हर सप्ताह दूसरे देश के लोग यहां आ रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Mr. Thakur, please come to the subject now.

श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर: और हमारे उद्योग तथा कारोबार की रचना में योगदान दे रहे हैं। अगर सही मायनों में हम देखें तो राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने संभाषण में जो चतुर्मुखी सफलता हमें विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मिली है, उनका एक एक करके आंकड़ों के साथ विश्लेषण किया गया है। मैं इन बातों को दोहराना या जो आंकड़े पहले ही सुरेश पचौरी जी दे चुके हैं, उनको दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (बिहार) : ठाकुर जी, माफ करिए, मैं चेयर से कह रहा हूं। यह सब तो ठीक है लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के ज्ञापन में दो महीने से अधिक का समय सत्ताधारी दल ने लिया तो क्या यह उनका सम्मान है या लोकतंत्र का अपमान है, इस पर भी आप ईमानदारी से बोलें।

श्री हेच. हनुमनतप्पा (कर्नाटक) : इस में आपका भी हिस्सा है।...(व्यवधान)...हाउस चलाने नहीं देते और शिकायत करते हैं। इसमें आपका भी हिस्सा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: मैं ठाकुर जी की आलोचना नहीं कर रहा हूं।

श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर: टोका-टोकी से बचकर मैं कुछ तथ्यों में जाना चाहता हूं। जहां तक इसका सवाल है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को नम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन के सभी राजनैतिक दलों के नेताओं के साथ और दूसरे सदन के नेताओं के साथ बातचीत करने के बाद

तिथि निर्धारित हुई है, तिथि बढ़ायी गयी है। जिन कारणों से यह तिथि बढ़ायी गयी है उससे आप अवगत हैं। इस पर विचार हुआ है और विचार के मुताबिक जो तिथि निर्धारित की गयी है उस तिथि से इस पर बहस हो रही है। सवाल यह नहीं है कि किस तारीख से विचार कर रहे हैं। सवाल यह है कि किस रूप में विचार कर रहे हैं और क्या हम सही आदर राष्ट्रपति जी को दे रहे हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी से अपने संभाषण में यदि सरकारी विफलताओं का उल्लेख किया है तो उन विफलताओं की हम तथ्यों के आधार पर आलोचना कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जिस तरह से हल्की भाषा का प्रयोग कल हमने देखा है....

श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर : जिस तरह से कल माथुर साहब ने शुरू किया ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : उन्होंने आपको प्रोवोक करने की कोशिश की है, आप अपने मुद्दे से मत हटिए।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप असली मुद्दे पर आ जाइए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : आपने जोश दिला दिया अन्यथा उनको अपने मुद्दे पर आना ही है।

श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इसकी जो गरिमा है...

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Meghalaya): As he lost his Ministership, he has lost his mooring.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I have not lost my mooring. I am replying to the point raised by the Member.

सवाल यह है कि जो राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण की गरिमा है उनको बनाये रखा जाना चाहिए। इस पर कल एक माननीय सदस्य ने, माथुर साहब ने जो कहा, उन्होंने कहा बेमानी है, बेईमानी है ... **(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : मैंने बेईमानी शब्द कहा ही नहीं।

श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर : मैंने आपके भाषण की एक एक लाइन पढ़ी है और उनका मैं जवाब दूंगा। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जो भी कहा गया है वह इस तरह से नहीं कहा जाना चाहिए। जो तथ्य हैं उनकी आलोचना करिए लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी का नाम लेकर इस तरह की हल्की बातें कहना ठीक नहीं। सवाल यह है कि यदि हम राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषणतथ्यों को विचार पूर्वक, विवेक-पूर्वक देखें और उस पर गंभीरता से विचार करें तो जहां सरकार के कामों में कमी है, उपलब्धियों में कमी है, इसको पुष्ट करने के लिए जो आंकड़े हैं, उसमें जो त्रुटियां दिखायी पड़ती हैं उनकी आलोचना करें। या कुछ ऐसी बातें जो सामने नहीं आयीं हैं उनको आप प्रकट कर सकते हैं। यह हमारा कर्तव्य है। पिछले साल, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव के सुयोग्य नेतृत्व में सभी मोर्चों पर सफलता प्राप्त की है, निरन्तर प्रगति की ओर देश अग्रसर हो रहा है। सबसे पहली बात जो उन्होंने कही है वह यह कही है कि जनतंत्र को मजबूत करने की दिशा में काम हुए हैं। जिस रूप में हुए, जिस पार्टी के हुए, लेकिन राज्यों में चुनाव हुए हैं और शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से हुए हैं एकाध राज्य को छोड़कर। जैसे कि मैंने पहले उल्लेख किया कि करीब चुनाव ठीक हुए हैं। राज्यों में शान्ति का वातावरण है। पंजाब जैसे प्रान्त में केवल शान्ति की स्थापना ही नहीं हुई बल्कि चुनाव भी हुए हैं। केवल विधान सभा का चुनाव ही नहीं हुआ बल्कि पंचायतों के चुनाव भी शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से हुए हैं। पूर्वांचल में हुए हैं। और जो अभी तैयारी है, हम धीरे धीरे जम्मू-कश्मीर में आप सब के सहयोग से शान्ति करके चुनाव की ओर अग्रसर हो रहे हैं। कानून-व्यवस्था में पहले की अपेक्षा सुधार हुआ है। आर्थिक स्थिति में आशातीत सुधार हुआ है। कुछ लोगों को विभेद हो सकता है, अपना दृष्टिकोण हो सकता है लेकिन जो सही बात है जिसे राष्ट्र कबूल करता है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जिसको मान्यता है उसको हम नकार नहीं सकते हैं।

खाद्यान्न का भंडार हम सभी जानते हैं कि बढा है। उत्पादन बढा है। 166 मिलियन टन से 185 मिलियन टन पर हम आये हैं और हमारी खरीददारी भी पहले से ज्यादा हुई है। हमारे भंडार पहले से अधिक हैं। कल माथुर साहब ने कहा (**समय की घंटी**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : आपकी पार्टी के हर सदस्य को 10-10 मिनट का समय दिया गया है और आपकी जो 10 मिनट की अवधि है, वह आपने समाप्त कर ली है ।

श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर : सभी पार्टी के लोगों को समय देते रहे हैं, पूर्व में यही होता रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : उनकी जो पार्टी है, उनका एक ओर भी नहीं बोलने वाला है । You have to be very brief because there are so many Members to speak.

श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर : अगर आप चाहती हैं तो मैं जल्दी से कहुंगा ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : मैं नहीं चाहती हूं । म टाइम का बंधन निभाना चाहती हूं ।

श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर : अभी तो शुरुआत ही है ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : रामेश्वर ठाकुर जी, समय थोड़ा है इसलिए केवल एक तथ्य बता दीजिये। आप मिनिस्टर आफ रूरल डवलपमेंट रहे हैं । यह विवाद खड़ा किया जा रहा है कि पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या 40 करोड़ से बढ कर 50 करोड़ हो गई है। आप कहते हैं कि 30 से 25 करोड़ हो गई है। आप इस शंका का निवारण कर दीजिये ।

श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर : वह भी मैं रखने वाला हूं। जैसे कि मैं कह रहा था हमारे भंडार बढे हैं । 14 मिलियन टन से 31 मिलियन टन का हमारा खाद्यान्न का भंडार है । विदेशी मुद्रा के भंडार का जहां तक प्रश्न है, जैसे कि आप जानते हैं कि 1991 में लगभग 21000 करोड़ अर्थात् एक मिलियन डालर के करीब था और आज 20 गुना से ज्यादा 20 बिलियन डालर हो गया है (**व्यवधान**) इसमें किसी को कोई दुविधा है क्या ?

...(*Interruptions*)... Have you got any doubt about it.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : आप उधर जवाब मत दीजिये ! You address the Chair.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I am sorry. I will address you only. I had quoted some authentic figures and he was saying something. Those are authentic figures.

इसमें मूलभूत आधार जो हैं, उसमें रचनात्मक सुधार हुआ है । इसमें अभी भी सुधार की गुंजाइश है खास तौर से हमारा जो ऊर्जा का क्षेत्र है, उसमें कमी है क्योंकि हमारी निरंतर बढती हुई कृषि और उद्योग की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए इसमें गुंजाइश है । विदेशी नीति में हमें सफलता मिली है । हमारी मैत्री काफी बढी है। सामाजिक नीति के कार्यक्रमों में हमें सफलता मिली है। आर्थिक विकास में केवल शहरों के लिए ही नहीं जैसे अभी अग्रवाल साहब कह रहे थे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की बात मैं करता हूं। ग्रामीण विकास के संबंध में.. (**व्यवधान**)..

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: We want the figures of the people living below the poverty line not about the rural development.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Why do you interrupt him? Let him speek.

श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर : जब विषय पर ही बोलना है (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष : **(कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे)** : ठाकुर, जी, विषय पर ही बोलना है लेकिन टाइम का भी ध्यान रखना है।

श्री रामेश्वर ठाकूर : यह जो ग्रामीण विकास का काम है, यह सामान्य काम नहीं है। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कल कहा कि आधी संख्या गांवों में रहती है। हिन्दुस्तान की 74 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में रहती है। जो कार्यक्रम हमारे चलाए जा रहे हैं जिनकी शुरुआत स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी ने 1988-89 में की थी।

जवाहर रोजगार योजना और दूसरी योजनाएं जिन्हें कि आज प्रधान मंत्री बड़ी तेजी से और नयी योजनाओं के साथ चला रहे हैं, वे हिंदुस्तान के 5 लाख 8 हजार गांवों में निरन्तर चल रही है। इनसे जो उपलब्धियां हुई हैं उन्हें भी कृपापूर्वक आप सुनने का कष्ट करें। इसी से मालूम होगा कि गरीबी गांवों में फैली है या घटी है। लोगों को आमदनी आती तो रोजगार मिलता है उनकी स्थिति में सुधार होता है या कमी होती है। जितनी हमारी सात योजनाएं हुई हैं, कभी भी इतनी राशि का प्रावधान उनमें नहीं था, जो अब हुआ है। इसमें 1992-93 में जहां 3100 करोड़ था वहां 1993-94 में बढ़कर 5,010 करोड़ हुआ, 1994-95 में उसको बढ़ाकर 7010 करोड़ किया और इस साल 7,700 करोड़ है (*समय की घंटी*)।

THE VICE-CHAIRAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Please conclude now.

THRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Madam, this is not the way (*Interruptions*)

उपसभाध्यक्ष: (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : आपका जो दिया हुआ समय है उससे भी अधिक समय लिया है आपने। मैंने आपको 8–10 मिनट ज्यादा दिए हुए हैं। आप अगर बोलते रहेंगे तो बाकी के आपकी पार्टी के लोगों का ही आज नम्बर नहीं आएगा। (*Interruptions*). Before me, there is a list. And there are many Members from your party who would like to speak on this subject. Please wind up.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Madam, why are you delaying the hon. Member? He is giving us the figures about the people below the poverty line.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Mr. Agarwal, I am not delaying the hon. Member. I am just reminding him that there are many other Members who would like to speak.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: In the last three years, we had invested Rs. 9,185 crores and the physical achievement was 2 594 million man-days. Last year also, we had invested under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Rs 2,439.55 crores and the achievement was 548.2 million man-days. (*Interruptions*). Under URY (we invested Rs. 6,374 crores and achieved 123.9 million man-days. These are large scale employments. Under the IAY, we had made 9.46 lakh houses for the poorest of the poor and the SC, ST and the poor in rural areas. This year, the Budget is 10,000 lakh houses every year. This will give them employment and this will bring down the number of people below the poverty line (*Interruptions*). I am not getting more time from the Chair. Otherwise, I have more information. I now the background, the basis on which the assessment was made. About 29 per cent..... (*Interruptions*). In 1988-89, this had been one crore. An Expert Committee of the Planning Commission said that the criteria adopted were not correct. According to their criteria, the figure would be more in the year 1977-78. Every five years, there is again a regulation on a national basis. It had been done in 1992-93. The figures are yet to come. The current three years' achievement will be reflected and recalculated only in 1997. That figure is still to come. Therefore, I do not know on what basis the hon. Member is saying that it has gone up. Is there any basis?

Yesterday, your colleague was good enough to speak about the per capita income in dollar terms.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Would you please conclude now?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Only one point. Mr. Mathur mentioned coal yesterday. In 1990, we had a loss of RS. 253 crores. We had improved the performance and the profit was Rs. 167 crores in 1991-92, Rs. 291 crores in 1992-93 and Rs. 400 crores in 1993-94. Even then, you are criticising the performance of the public sector and every time you are asking us to improve its position.

In one of the sectors, our production has gone up from 9.77 million tonnes to 11.6 million tonnes by December and the half-yearly profit was Rs. 300 crores. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Mr. Thakur, if you won't conclude, I will call the other speaker.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I know that there are deficiencies. There are some weak organisation in the public sector. But we should not go on criticising them without taking the real facts and circumstances into consideration. If I had time, I would have proved with facts and figures that whatever has been said by the Members from the other side is not based on facts and figures. But, I would like to conclude by saying that the performance of the present Government, under the able leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, as reflected in the speech of the hon. President, has shown an all-round improvement. There is all-round development made in the economic sector, in the agricultural sector, in the industrial sector and in the rural development sector and the improvements so made cannot be rebutted. The people may have differences and they may say something. But this is not the correct way of judging the work done by millions and millions of farmers and workers in the fields and factories who produce the results and, when we have the results, we go on undermining the work done by them by saying that this has not been done. This is not proper.

With these words, I would like to conclude by saying that whatever facts and figures have been given in the President's Address represent the achievements of the Government and we will be able to achieve the projections made for the current year and we will be able to do much better than what we have done in the past. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Thank you very much, Mr. Thakur. Now, Mr. J. S. Raju.

*SHRI J. S. RAJU (Tamil Nadu): Madam, Vice-Chairperson, I rise to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address on behalf of D.M.K. The Hon'ble Member Shri Rameshwar Thakur who preceded me, and also Hon'ble Members Shri Vayalar Ravi and Shri Narayanasamy spoke as though the country is making strides in every field. Shri Rameshwar Thakur had sunk us in a sea of statistical figures a little while ago.

Yesterday, when Shri Vayalar Ravi was speaking, hon'ble members Shri Chaturanand Misra asked why that the rich is becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer despite the launching of several schemes. The same question was posed by late Shri Kamaraj. Even Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had asked a similar question. He once appointed a Committee to trace as to where the funds of all these schemes meant for people went. The Committee held that the fund is pocketed by a handful of influential people.

Madam, once the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi went to Orissa and visited some slums there. Since he was not in public life in his younger days, he did not have any idea about the magnitude of poverty in rural India. So, he was shocked and moved to see people living in utter misery with a single cloth and utensil and without proper shelter. Then he realised that these many years of Congress rule could

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. S. Raju]—Contd.

not improve their living condition. That is why he got the Panchayati Raj Bill drafted to improve the living conditions of the rural poor. Even four years after the demise of Rajiv Gandhi nothing better has happened. Poverty is gnawing the poor throughout the country.

The Congress Party in its last election manifesto said that, if voted to power it would rool back the price of commodities to the level prevailed in 1990. But what did they do?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Prices of several things have come down. You should admit that.

SHRI J. S. RAJU: I will come to it later. Don't divert my attention now (interruption). You said you would roll back the price to the level it existed during Rajiv Gandhi's rule. This is what Congress Party said; but the price of all essential commodities have gone up. Ironically, the price of petrol has gone up only in India, while it has been reduced in the rest of the world. In our country, we know only to hike the price and not to bring it down. If you continue to rule the country this way, I am afraid, even after 100 years, you won't be able to check price rice.

Madam, we are going through a piquant situation wherein, on the one hand there is lot of black money and on the other, there is absolute poverty where people don't have the buying power. The new economic policy and the arrival of multinationals have only helped the rich becoming richer. You have been trumpeting about the tax concessions like customs and excise duty given in the current year budget. But I wish to ask whether the price of a single commodity has come down so far? Even before Mr. Manmohan Singh could go out after presenting the budget, the price of cigerette had gone up. Then what happened to your tax concession? What is the use? If tax concession has not helped to bring down the price, will the Government come forward to withdraw the tax concession? Do you have that courage?

You talk of shelter for all in the country. But the poor people, SC|ST people, backward class people are not able to buy cement and bricks for having a roof over their head. This is the reality. Today the poor cannot afford to have coffee. People mostly take coffee in the South. And in the last three years the price of coffee has gone up by 300 per cent. Coffee seeds that were sold for Rs. 30 to 40 a kg. is sold at Rs. 160 per kg. now. This is the result to your mismanagement. You exported coffee without taking the local need into account. This is what this Government has done even with cotton. You exported cotton and jeopardised the cotton industries. In 1992-93 cotton export was to the tune of 356.89 million tons, whereas in 1993-94 it was increased to 411.75 million tons. Because of this, our own industry, our own people suffered. Handloom weavers in particular, were put to misery.

I wish to tell one thing to Mr. Narayanasamy who has been proclaiming that industrialisation is taking place in a big way. The Department related Standing Committee on the Ministry of Industries has observed that till 1994 nothing better has happened as a result of new economic policy. I don't think anything miraculous would have happened in the few months.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I said that industrial growth has been to the tune of 7.8 per cent. This is a fact.

SHRI J. S. RAJU: Mr. Narayanasamy is speaking about statistics, but I am speaking about the realities (*interruption*) I feel that Mr. Narayanasamy is trying to say that the observations of the Standing Committee are wrong. If it is so, you can abolish this Committee system. Why have these Committees of all? (*Interruption*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Mr. Raju, your party has

only sixteen minutes. Please don't indulge in this kind of argument. You come to the point and express your views on the subject.

SHRI J. S. RAJU: Thank you, Madam, I am only saying that never before industrial growth stagnated continuously for three years. This is what the report of the Committee says. But the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have been saying time and again that as a result of new economic policy, there will be enormous industrial growth and employment generation. I don't now when this will happen?

Madam, lots of promises are made for helping our farmers. The Agriculture Minister Mr. Balram Jakar speaks of lofty policies for the betterment of farmers. But what is the real situation? Nothing noteworthy has been done to export agricultural products. Because of this, farmers don't get the right price for their produce. The Government should take steps to see that farmers are not exploited by middlemen while selling their produce.

I have a few words about Tamilnadu. We have been demanding for setting up a bench of Madras High Court at Madurai. The Tamilnadu Government had recommended the matter to the centre during the time of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The Jaswant Singh Commission was set up in 1983, to look into the matter and the Commission submitted a favourable report in 1985. But nothing has happened so far. The building constructed for this purpose at a cost of Rs. 36 lakhs of Madurai is lying vacant. People of southern districts have to travel several hundred kilometres to Madras to seek justice. I fail to understand why the centre is reluctant to set up a bench there. I appeal to the Government to respect the sentiments of the people and take steps to set up a bench of Madras High Court at Madurai soon.

The Government announces many a scheme for SC/ST people. But the funds earmarked for them do not reach them through the banks. That is why NFSDC was set up in 1989 for this exclusive purpose. But only Rs. 150 crores was allocated for the purpose. This fund is not sufficient to meet the requirement of even a small fraction of SC/ST population. Now the Finance Minister has allocated Rs. 500 crores and said that the fund would be disbursed through NABARD. I don't know what the Finance Minister had in mind while doing this. I request the Government to entrust this task to NFSDC which is meant for that purpose. I also appeal to the Government to provide Rs. 1000 crore to NFSDC as capital.

Madam, the hon'ble Prime Minister has gone on record saying that only if the same party rules at the centre and state, the state can prosper. This comes from no less a person than the Prime Minister of the country. I wish to ask whether this is federalism? Whether this is multi-party democracy? He is known as a stalwart in politics, a very senior leader and one who can save his chair at all times. He says that people should vote for his party both, at the centre and the state and then alone the state can progress. If this is the kind of thinking, you can ask all other parties to wind up and go in for single-party system. This is because the Congress people have certain basic misgivings. They always talk of one country and one language. They fail to understand that there can be unity only when you stop imposing your "one language" formula. Your only intension is to impose Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people. That is why our revered leader Dr. Anna pleaded for a autonomous Government at the, state and federation of states at the centre. You should undersand that language cannot be imposed on unwilling people. I am a good orator in Tamil and I keep addressing a number of meetings in Tamilnadu. Here we cannot express our feelings

freely, nor can we understand the entire proceedings because it is mostly in Hindi. Here you speak of three language formula. You want us to study Hindi and English in addition to our mother tongue. But if you go to the Government Offices here, you will find most officials speaking Hindi alone. Why this double standard? You say English is a foreign language. Yes, it is. And of course, Hindi too is a foreign language to us. Hon'ble BJP Members are here. The BJP Government in Delhi recently issued an order saying Hindi will be used in all official work. I don't know how this party is thinking of ruling India by imposing Hindi. I wish to tell you that unless you remove the idea of imposing Hindi from your mind, you cannot save this country.

The Hon'ble President has promised panchayat elections by June. I don't know whether he was referring to the coming June or 1996 June. Because, in Tamilnadu where there is said to be a "life-term" Chief Minister, there is no hope of Panchayat elections in the near future. Even Co-operative societies have been superseded.

SHRI S. MUTHUMANI: I think the Hon'ble Member is not aware of the fact. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister has already said that all steps are being taken for holding elections. (*Interruption*).... There has been no democratically elected Government in Jammu and Kashmir for the last many years. Congress Government has been dragging its feet on election there. (*Interruptions*)...

4 P.M.

SHRI J. S. RAJU: Madam, I want to remind the Hon'ble Member of one thing During M.G.R.'s rule elections were hold for Panchayats but the term of Panchayats was reduced to three years. But when D.M.K. came back to power, it restored the term to five years. Because believe in democracy and the slogan "power to people" and so we did that. But it is AIADMK which superseded the duly elected Co-operative societies in the state. (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): No, no, this can't go on like this. Please don't interrupt. Mr. Raju, please go ahead.

SHRI J. S. RAJU: Madam, I don't want to waste my time in arguments.

I wish to make an important point. The National Development Council gave all powers to the Prime Minister to protect the Babri Masjid at Ayodhya. But Narasimha Rao Government was a mute witness to the brutal demolition of the masjid. Even now the centre is not clear about Ayodhya. Whether you are going to build a mosque there, or a temple or both? Why don't you come out clearly? Mr. V. P. Singh sacrificed power for the sake of principle. But now we have a Prime Minister who can sacrifice principles for the sake of power.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Mr. Raju, your time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI J. S. RAJU: Yes, Madam, I am just concluding.

On the 14th of January this year, the Governor of Tamilnadu was asked a question by the press as to whether he was aware of the charges of large scale corruption by AIADMK Government (*Interruption*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): No, this is not fair. Please allow him to conclude his speech.

SHRI J S. RAJU: Madam, responding to this the Governor said that every day people talk about this only. But it is for the concerned officials and the centre to take note of it. Asked whether he received any complaint on the matter, he replied in the affirmative and added that he has

been forwarding all such complaints to the centre without making any comment on it. The Governor further said that it is for the centre to take action on the matter. With these words I conclude.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण का बड़ा महत्व है । वह एक दिशा निर्देशकतत्व है और देश की परिस्थिति का मूल्यांकन करता है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि हम लोग बिना इस बात में गये हुये और बिना उसका मूल्यांकन किये हुये जैसे-तैसे आगे बढ़ जाते हैं और राष्ट्रपति के इस महत्वपूर्ण भाषण को बहुत पीछे कर देते हैं । इसका मतलब यह है कि बिना पतवार की नाव ले करके हम लोग आगे बढ़े जा रहे हैं । सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत यह आ रही है । मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि देश और सदन दोनों ड्रिफ्ट कर रहे हैं जिसको किसी तरह से रोकना है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : अपना माइक ठीक करिये । . . . कागज थोड़ा हटा कर रखिये । . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : लाल तो हमारा अपना ही रंग है लेकिन साथ नहीं दे रहा है । मैं जिस तथ्य की ओर सबसे पहले जाना चाहता हूं और जिस पर जब कल बायालार रवि जी माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे तो हमने यह उठाया था । मान लीजिए थोड़ी देर के लिये कि विकास की गति जो आप कह रहे हैं वह सही है । मान लीजिये इस बात को कि ट्रेड का डेफिसिट घाटा है, एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा है और फॉरन एक्सचेंज की अर्निंग ज्यादा हुई है । हम इसको सपोज कर लेते हैं कि सही है लेकिन हम जो पूछना चाहते हैं कि क्या विकास की यही दिशा होगी कि जो धनी हैं वे और भी धन संचित करें ? क्या यही दशा होगी जो इंग्लैंड और अमरीका में हुई है जिसको उन्होंने जांचा है कि वहां के 60 परसेंट लोग बहुत धनी हो गये हैं और जो 40 परसेंट हैं वे बहुत दरिद्र हो गये हैं । क्या वही हमारे यहां दशा होगी ? और अगर नहीं, और अगर सरकार में कोई भी ईमानदारी है तो तुरन्त एक एक्सपर्ट की कमेटी बैठा करके इस बात को स्पष्ट कर दे कि नई आर्थिक नीति में गरीब लोगों की क्या स्थिति हो रही है । मैं आपके सामने कुछ सबूत रखता हूं । कल माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि हम जो अच्छा काम करते हैं, उसका विज्ञापन नहीं होता है । पंडित नारायणसामी जी कल बोल रहे थे । तो उन्होंने कोटेशन दी थी । मैं लेबर ब्यूरो शिमला के आंकड़े आपके सामने उपस्थित करता हूं और वह भी है

Twelve months ended July 1994.

उसके मुताबिक जो एग्रीकल्चर वर्कर है, उनके जीवन का खर्चा कंज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स राजस्थान में 27.3 परसेंट, उत्तर प्रदेश में 20.8 परसेंट, महाराष्ट्र में 17.3 परसेंट, केरल में 16.6 परसेंट, मध्य प्रदेश में 15.3 परसेंट यह बढ़ा है । मैं जानना चाहूंगा माननीय सदस्यों से जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग हैं कि यह जो प्राइस राइज हो रहा है यह गरीबों के हित में हो रहा है क्या ? आप हम लोगों की बात पर ध्यान नहीं देते । खुशहाल वर्ग के लिये उतना प्राइस राइज नहीं हो रहा है, कार के दाम उतने नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं, फ्रिज के दाम उतने नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं, टी.वी. के दाम उतने नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं । बढ़ते हैं तो खाद्य तेलों के, गरीब के खाने-पीने की चीजों के । यह समझाते-समझाते हम तंग आ गये, आप लोग मानते नहीं । इसलिये हम कह रहे हैं कि आपने पूरे देश को ज्वालामुखी पर लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है । बहुत बड़ा विस्फोट होगा इस देश के अन्दर । अभी तक तो कश्मीर, नागालैंड, मिजोरम में होता है वहां तो आर्मी भेज कर संभाला जा सकता है लेकिन बिहार के अन्दर नहीं संभाला जा सकता है, उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर नहीं संभाला जा सकता है । दस वर्ष के अन्दर यदि यही विकास की गति रही तो इस देश के अन्दर भारी बवंडर उठेगा जिसको कोई सरकार नहीं रोक सकेगी । यह स्थिति है । अस्पतालों में दवाइयां नहीं मिलतीं क्या यह बात सच नहीं है ? जो माननीय सदस्य मेरे साथ

कहना चाहें मैं उनको दिखा सकता हूं कि दवायें नहीं मिलती हैं। दवाओं की कीमत इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ गई है कि गरीब लोग दवा नहीं कर पाते। आप हमें ग्रोथ रेट बता रहे हैं, बता रहे हैं कि फारेन एक्सचेंज की इतनी अर्निंग हुई। आप यह नहीं जानते कि जो टैक्स रिलीफ आप देते हैं उसे तो हमारे व्यापारी वर्ग के लोग हैं वह आम जनता को नहीं देते हैं क्या यह छिपी हुई बात है ? मिस्टर एंटोनी नहीं हैं...

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री राम लखन सिंह यादव) : दवाओं के बारे में बार-बार क्यों कह रहे हैं ?

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : हम जानते हैं कि आपको दवा की जरूरत है। हमको मालूम है हमारे दवा विभाग के मंत्री बहुत ज्यादा बीमार हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे): दवा के नाम पर आप मंत्री जी की तरफ मत देखिये, आप चेयर की तरफ देखकर बात करिये। मंत्री जी दुरुस्त हैं।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि विकास जो होना चाहिए वह दरिद्रता को दूर करते हुए होना चाहिये, रोजगार को बढ़ाकर करना चाहिये। सरकार को चुनौती देते हुये यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक कमेटी इसकी जांच करेगी तो पता लगेगा कि जो विकास हो रहा है उसमें रोजगार घट रहे हैं, विकास नहीं हो रहा है, उसमें दरिद्रता बढ़ रही है। फूड स्टाक हम को दिखाया जाता है कि बहुत ज्यादा है और हम देखते हैं हंगर डैथ हो रही हैं। आपके राज में होती हैं हैंडलूम मजदूरों की भुखमरी हो रही है। तो क्या यह लज्जाजनक बात नहीं है ? आजादी के इतने दिनों के बाद भी हमारे देश में अन्न के बिना लोग मरें तो इससे ज्यादा लज्जाजनक बात और क्या हो सकती है। हम तो एयर कंडीशंस में बैठ कर यह कहते हैं कि हमारा देश बड़ा खुशहाल है लेकिन बाकी लोगों का क्या हाल हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं आप इस देश को बना नहीं रहे हैं। अगर कल प्रधान मंत्री बोलें तो उनको यह देखना चाहिए कि अपनी पार्टी के वह अंतिम प्रधान मंत्री नहीं बनें इसलिए कम से कम जांच कमेटी बैठा कर के जायें। इससे गरीबों की हालत क्या हो रही है, पता चल जायेगा। वोट के पहले इसकी जांच हो कर आ जाए और अगर हमारी बात गलत हो तो हम अपना विरोध विड्रा कर लेंगे। यह मैं अपनी तरफ से कह रहा हूं। गरीबों की तबाही बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है।

श्री संघ प्रिया गौतम : (उत्तर प्रदेश) : हम आपके साथ हैं भले ही आप कांग्रेस के साथ हों।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : हम कांग्रेस के साथ भी रहते हैं और अगर आप अच्छा करें तो आपके साथ भी रहेंगे। लेकिन आपको बता दें कि दूसरा सबसे जरूरी काम जो इस देश में हो रहा है वह उत्तर भारत में हो रहा है दक्षिण भारत में यह प्रक्रिया पहले ही हुई। बड़ा भारी सामाजिक परिवर्तन हो रहा है। यहां पर हिन्दू पद्धति के उच्च जाति के लोग सर्वोच्च पदों पर आसीन थे। मुख्य मंत्री वही होते थे, बाकी मंत्री वही होते थे। पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों को अवसर नहीं दिया जाता था। वे लोग उठे हैं। पहले भी उठे थे कर्पूरी ठाकुर के वक्त में, लेकिन तिकड़म से उनको फेर बैठा दिया गया था। इस बार फिर वे उठे हैं। डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र कहते हैं कि बिहार का विकास नहीं हुआ, बिहार में पानी नहीं है, बिहार में दूध की धारा नहीं बही। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि अभी पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग इन बातों को सोचने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। वह इस बात को देख रहे हैं कि समाज में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। इस परिवर्तन का अगर मुकाबला किया जायेगा तो देश ध्वंस हो जायेगा।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : हम आप से सहमत हैं।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : सहमत तो हमारी बात सुन लीजिए। हमारे वेदों में लिखा हुआ है—ब्राह्मण मुंह से पैदा हुआ, क्षत्री हाथ से

पदा हुआ, शूद्र पर से पदा हुआ। यह ऋग्वेद का श्लोक है कि किसने किससे जन्म लिया है। अब यह वे लोग नहीं मानेंगे कि वेद क्या कहता है। अगर भा०ज०पा० का हिम्मत है तो कहिये लोगों को। देश को एक करना है। संविधान और धर्म में टक्कर हो रही है। यह बात आप समझने को तयार नहीं होते। गीता में लिखा है—चातुर्वण्य मया सृष्टा: यानी चारों वर्ण भगवान ने बनाया। कृष्ण ने अर्जुन से कहा था। अब वह कहते है हम इसको नहीं मानेंगे। यह परिवतन हो रहा है। पहली बार उत्तर भारत में यह परिवर्तन हो रहा है भारी परिवर्तन हो रहा है। कांग्रेस इस परिवर्तन को रोक रही थी अत: लोग कांग्रेस के खिलाफ हो रहे हैं। इसलिए हम कहेंगे इसको समझना पड़ेगा कि क्या बात हो रही है। कांग्रस के खिलाफ लोग क्यो हो रहे हैं। बम्बई में और दूसरी जगह में लोग क्यों खिलाफ हो रहे हैं? दंगा होता है तो पुलिस क्या करती है कि एक तरफा मुसलमानों को मार देती है बड़ी तादाद में। मैं बम्बई गया था, खुद जाकर देख कर आया था। आज फिर कोई बदले की भावना से बम बना लेता है, बम्बई में विस्फोट करता है, ऐसा बड़ा विस्फोट जैसा हिन्दुस्तान ने कभी नहीं देखा, सारा भारत कांप गया। कांप गया सारा भारत। उसमें कांग्रेस के लोगों का नाम आया है कि बम बनाने वाले लोग कांग्रेस के हमदर्दों में से थे, पैसा देते थे, फिल्म में ये। उनका नाम आ गया। इसलिये जनता आपके खिलाफ हो गयी। जो मुस्लिम नेता हैं, जो इस्लाम को मानने वाले हैं उनसे में कह रहा हूं कि एक परिवर्तन हो रहा है। दुनिया का सबसे फंडामेंटलिस्ट देश जो है वह ईरान है और उस ईरान के राष्ट्रपति रफसनजानी है भारत आकर उन्होंने कहा है कि इस देश में एक बहुत बड़ी बात है और वह यह है कि यहां धार्मिक सहिष्णुता है, सेकुलरिज्म है और वह यह कहकर गये हैं। यहां के मुसलमानों को कि क्यों बार-बार बाबरी मस्जिद का सवाल उठाते हो। लेकिन हमारे बी०जे०पी० के मित्रों को लज्जा नहीं आती है। अगर कोई फंडामेंटलिस्ट भी हमें सबक सिखायें कि यह देश बहुत ही अच्छा देश है, यहां धार्मिक सहिष्णुता है यह बात आप यही समझते है। ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : बाबरी मस्जिद का जिक्र सब ही लोग करते हैं। ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : भुला क्यों न दीजिये। हम किसी को जान से मार देंगे तो भूल ही जायेंगे। बाबरी मस्जिद को तोड़ दिया तो भूल गये। जब तोड़ दिया... (**व्यवधान**) ...बाबरी मस्जिद अब क्या बनेगी... (**व्यवधान**) ..जब बाबर नहीं हैं तो बाबरी मस्जिद कैसे बनेगी ? ... (**व्यवधान**) .. सुनिये, अब अगर मस्जिद होगी तो सरकारी मस्जिद होगी या बुखारी मस्जिद होगी। लेकिन आपने हिन्दू धर्म को सदा के लिये कलंकित कर दिया है। यह कलंक हिन्दुओं पर से जायेगा नहीं। यह जो हिन्दुओं पर कलंक लगा भारत में कभी ऐसा कलंक उनके ऊपर नहीं लगा। हमने दूसरे धर्म के लोगों को सदा शरण दी। हमारे बाप-दादाओं ने शरण दी। हमने दलाई लामा को शरण दी। लेकिन आपने हमें कलंकित किया है, यही हमारा आपके ऊपर चार्ज है। ... (**व्यवधान**)... एक दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार के खिलाफ लोगों में यह भावना हो रही हैकि विदेशी कम्पनियों के साथ अपमान जनक समझौता कर रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे): गौतम जी आप बीच में टोकाटाकी न कीजिये। उनको बोलने दीजिए।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : मैं आपकी तरफ मुखातिब होकर बोल रहा हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : मैं आपसे नहीं, उनसे कह रही हूं।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : दूसरी एक हवा चल पड़ी है कि विदेशी कम्पनियां आ रही हैं। आयें, किस चीज में आयें। भारत ने यह गेटवे आफ इंडिया खोल दिया है। जिसको चाहें लायें। मिनिस्टर लोग कहते हैं कि देशी पूंजी और बिदेशी पूंजी में क्या फर्क हैं? फर्क आए गांधी जी से पूछिए जिन्होंने हम लोगों को विदेशी कपड़े का बायकाट कराकर खादी और चर्खा सिखाया। अगर फर्क नहीं तो हुआ कैसे ? विरोध पक्ष के भी कुछ नेता लोग हैं जो कहते हैं कि

There is no difference between micro chips and potato chips of Transnationals.

बड़ी अजीब बात है । माइक्रो चिप्स और पोटाटो चिप्स में अगर कोई फर्क नहीं है तो फिर कांग्रेस चिप्स में और तेलुगु चिप्स में क्या फर्क है? कोई फर्क नहीं है । कहीं तो बात करो कि देश किधर चले । इसीलिये हम आपसे कहना चाहेंगे कि एक गंभीर परिस्थिति में हम लोग पहुंच चुके हैं । यह सरकार के हाथ में है, प्रधानमंत्री के हाथ में है कि वे इसके बारे में स्पष्ट कहें कि बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनी किन उद्योगों या व्यवसायों में आयेंगी ।

तीसरी बात, जो सबसे बड़ी बात है वह है करप्शन के बारे में । टाप टू बाटम भ्रष्टाचार में देश डूब रहा है । उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, हम लोगों के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं , एम.एल.एज और एम.पीज के बारे में लोग कहते हैं कि ये चोर हैं । क्या हम यहां पर इसलिये आये हैं कि हमें लोग चोर कहें। ऐसी हवा बना दी गई है चारों तरफ । क्योंकि कम समय में कुछ एम.एल.ए. और एम.पी. बहुत ज्यादा धन अर्जित कर लेते हैं । कुछ लोग तो टेलीफोन और गैस कनेक्शन बेच देते हैं । हम लोग माथा नीचे कर चलते हैं मुह नहीं दिखा सकते हैं (व्यवधान)

श्री जगेश देसाई (महाराष्ट्र) : यह ठीक कह रहे हैं आप । सब बदनाम होते हैं । (व्यवधान)

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : सुनिये, भ्रष्टाचार की बात मैं कहता हूं, ठीक है आपकी पार्टी बड़ी है, आपकी पार्टी राज करती है इसलिये आप पर ज्यादा चार्ज है । यह तो है । प्रधानमंत्री बहुत अच्छा करते यदि अपने कलंक से बचने के लिये लोकपाल बिल ही पास करा लेते और अपनी स्थिति सबके सामने स्पष्ट कर लेते । लेकिन हम कहेंगे, आप भी सरकार चला रहे हैं । बी.जे.पी. की सरकार है, कांग्रेस की भी सरकारें चल रहीं हैं (व्यवधान)

श्री कृष्णलाल शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : आपकी भी चल रही है ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : हमारी भी चल रही है । हम तो छोटे पार्टनर हैं । हमारी होल्डिंग कम्पनी दूसरे लोग हैं । (व्यवधान) हम सबसिडियेरी कम्पनी हैं । (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : पार्टनर चाहे छोटा है या बड़ा, पार्टनर पार्टनर होता है (व्यवधान)

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : हम तो मानते हैं भाई । हम तो कह रहे हैं । हमारी शटल ट्रेन कलकत्ता से अगरतल्ला चलती है । हमारी शटल ट्रेन चलती है । लेकिन हम कह रहे हैं क्यों नहीं इक्जायरी बैठाते आम जनता से पूछने के लिये कि किस राज्य में भ्रष्टाचार है या नहीं है । हम दावा करते हैं कि हमारे राज्य में कुछ कम है । यह हम नहीं कहते हैं कि बिल्कुल नहीं है लेकिन बी.जे.पी. के राज में भी है । ब्लाक का वही हाल, कलैक्टोरेट का भी वही हाल, सेक्रेटेरियट का भी वही हाल कांग्रेस राज में भी वही हाल है, जनता दल राज में भी वही हाल है, चारों तरफ यही है । क्या हम लोगों का यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि बैठकर कोई रास्ता निकालें क्योंकि हमें सब चोर कह रहे हैं, बेईमान कह रहे हैं, बदनाम हो रहे हैं । क्यों नहीं कोई रास्ता निकालते हैं (व्यवधान)

श्री सुधीर रंजन मजुमदार (त्रिपुरा) : अपनी पार्टी का आदमी बोला, पोलिट ब्यूरो का आदमी बोला, ज्योति बसु के बारे में (व्यवधान)

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : आपको ज्योति बसु का सकुन तकिया हो गया है । ज्योति बसु, ज्योति बसु सकुन तकिया में आप चलते हैं तो हम क्या करें? मैंटल डिसीज है । हम दूसरी बात कह रहे थे । अगर ऐसा चारों तरफ हो रहा है तो इसके लिये रास्ता निकालना चाहिये । एक और बात हो रही है । तेजी से क्रिमिनलाइजेशन आफ पोलिटिक्स हो रहा है । हम वह दिन देख रहे हैं जिस दिन यहां इस सदन में रक्त-पात होगा क्योंकि क्रिमिनल लोग माननीय सदस्य होकर सदन में चले आयेंगे । इधर से उधर से छुरा चलेगा तो खून बहेगा, अगर इसी रफ्तार से राजनीति का अपराधीकरण होता गया । इसलिये जरूरी है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज बैठा दीजिये जो

यह जांच करके रिपोर्ट दे कि किस पार्टी के अन्दर कितने क्रिमिनल हैं। इसमें सब पार्टियों की हियरिंग हो जाये, सब अपना जवाब दें और देश के सामने स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दीजिये। अगर आपके दिल में कोई चोर नहीं है तो आपको कौन रोकता है, आप तो सरकार में बैठे हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज बैठा दीजिये। आपके पास सी. बी. आई. है, बहुत कुछ है। आप नया अध्याय शुरू कीजिये देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। कौन रोकेगा? कोई नहीं रोक सकता है। रोकते हैं तो सरकार के लोग रोकते हैं। इसलिये इस दिशा में जाना चाहिये (*समय की घंटी*) हमारा टाइम हो गया क्या? (**व्यवधान**)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अभी तो शुरूआत ही नहीं हुआ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : जो टोका-टाकी हुई है, वह समय नहीं लिया जाए। इसलिये बोलिये आप।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : ठीक है। इसलिये हमने आपसे कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार के अपराधीकरण से क्या-क्या हो रहा है। माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि विदेशी पूंजी आप लें। कल एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि 35 हजार करोड़ रुपया मिला विदेशी कम्पनियों से लेकिन दूसरा पहलु भी विचार कीजिये।

"Unused committed foreign loans of Rs. 75,000 crores"

जिसमें हमको कमिटमेंट चार्ज देना पड़ता है। ऐसो नालायक सरकार है कर्जा ले लेती है विदेश से।

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: It is not only the Central Government, but also the State Governments.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Whoever it may be. A loan is a foreign loan. India is being mortgaged. Why not protest? (*Interruptions*) I have never mentioned you alone. I asked why this is being done. This is the central point. What is happening? Why is it happening? On the one hand Rs. 75,000 crores of foreign loan is lying idle and we are paying commitment charges. Again, you are taking loan! The second point is, the Government is so much inefficient, due to delays cost escalation is on a very large scale. Rs. 70,000 crores every year are being wasted on this account. Who is responsible for this? Ordinary citizens? Or anybody sitting here in the ruling party? Whoever it may be, it is a national loss and national wastage. We cannot tolerate it and that is why we are going against it.

मैं एक दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश के संबंध में एक धारणा विदेशों में आ गयी है कि अब यह नेहरू का भारत, इंदिरा गांधी का भारत, राजीव गांधी का भारत नहीं है। अब यह घुटने टेकू का भारत है। विदेशों में चर्चा हो रही है। ईरान का राष्ट्रपति यहां आए और वह बोले.. (**व्यवधान**) कि इंडियन ओशन में विदेशी नौसेना और विदेशी फौज नहीं रहे। हमारे मौनी बाबा के मूंह से निकलता ही नहीं। आप ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री बना दिए मौनी बाबा कि बोलते नहीं। कल तक बोलते थे भारत के तमाम प्रधान मंत्री। लोग उसकी प्रतिष्ठा करते थे। अमेरिका से यहां आते हैं—पहले तो आई ट्रेड की वे लेडी, उनका नाम हम भूल रहे हैं.. (**व्यवधान**) नहीं, उससे पहले जो थीं। मिसेज शारदा हिल्स ट्रेड वाली जो थीं। लगता था जैसे भारत उसका 52वां स्टेट हो वह कहती थीं हम 301 धारा लागू कर देंगे, हम तुम्हारा यह कर देंगे, हम तुम्हारा वह कर देंगे .. (**व्यवधान**) ये उनके सब्जेक्ट हैं, रियाया हैं कि वे ऐसा बोलेंगे? अभी उसका एक ट्रेड सेक्रेटरी आया। वह बोलकर गया कि हमको मालूम होता कि ईरान के राष्ट्रपति यहां आने वाले हैं तो वह नहीं आते। भारत की पवित्र भूमि का उसने अपमान करते हुए हमारे यहां यह बात कही। हमारे यहां अतिथि बैठा रहेगा और कोई आदमी आकर कहे कि अतिथि न रहे यहां पर। क्या लज्जाजनक स्थिति है? क्या विरोध करने की आपकी हिम्मत है? इसी तरह से सरकार चलती है? सारे देश के अंदर ऐसी बातें हो रही हैं कि भारत सरकार घुटनाटेकू हो रही है

श्री जगेश देसाई : आप पहले कभी ऐसे नहीं बोले ? In such a voice I have heard you for the first time.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : कुछ ऐसी बातें हो रही हैं **(व्यवधान)** कितनी प्रेस्टिज घट गयी है, यू नो ? ग्रुप आफ 15 कंट्रीज की मीटिंग बुलायी जाती थी। पहले तमाम लोग सुनते थे। "नाम" की बात छोड़िए, मान एलाइंड नेशन की बात। 15 ग्रुप की 15 गवर्नमेंट की जो मीटिंग बुलाई जाती है उसका कोरम ही नहीं पूरता है। हाउस में कोरम नहीं पूरता तो घंटी बजाई जाती है। 15 राष्ट्रों का कोरम नहीं पूरेगा तो कहां घंटी बजाइएगा। आप सोचिए कि आपकी प्रतिष्ठा में हानि हो रही है। इस बात को हम लोगों को थोड़ा बहुत समझना चाहिए।

"गेट" में आपने समझौता किया। क्या किया, क्या नहीं किया, इसकी चर्चा अभी नहीं करेंगे लेकिन इतनी बात हम आपको कहेंगे कि यह संदेश सारे विश्व में गया है कि टेक्सटाइल में कुछ अमेरिका से बाजार लेने के लिए आपने सरेंडर कर दिया। किसी दिन चर्चा होगी तो कहूंगा इस वक्त इसमें आगे जा नहीं सकते हैं। फिर उनके साथ आप संयुक्त सैनिक अभ्यास करते हैं। हम अमेरीका के कोई खिलाफ नहीं हैं। अमेरिका से दोस्ती कीजिए। हम उसके खिलाफ नहीं है। लेकिन संयुक्त अभ्यास करते हैं उनके साथ मिलिट्री की, ज्वाइंट करते हैं। तो आखिर किसके खिलाफ लड़िएगा।? हम सब लोग जानते हैं कि अमरीका पाकिस्तान का पक्ष कर रहा है। वह कम पक्ष करे आप इसके लिए बारगेन कीजिए, हमको कोई ऐतराज नहीं। हम इसके खिलाफ नहीं हैं। लेकिन पाकिस्तान को अगर कोई उकसावा दे रहा है और भारत के इस भूभाग को, इंडियन पेनिनसुला को अगर कोई अस्त व्यस्त कर रहा है तो यह अमेरिका की पालिसी है जिसके चलते यह हो रहा है। ये जो काश्मीर में आतंकवादी हैं अफगानिस्तान और ईजिप्ट वगैरा या और दूसरे देशों से जितने भी विदेशी, इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स आ रहे हैं इनको किसने ट्रेनिंग दी ? रूस से, सोवियत कम्युनिस्टों से लड़ने के लिए. . **(समय की घंटी)** उन देशों की जेलों से जिहाद के नाम पर ललकारा अपराधकर्मियों को पाकिस्तान की खुफिया एजेन्सी ने।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARADE): Please try to wind up.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : दो तीन मिनट और दे दीजिए हम अपने आप बैठ जाएंगे।

उन लोगों को निकालकर उन लोगों ने ट्रेनिंग दी, आधुनिक हथियार दिए और अब वे पाकिस्तान को भी बरबाद कर रहे हैं भारत को भी बरबाद कर रहे हैं, इसलिए इनके पीछे अमरीका है। मैं उनसे आपको युद्ध करने के लिए नहीं कहता। मैं चाहता हूं युद्ध न हो। लेकिन डिफेंसिव होकर क्यों बोलते हैं हमारे नेता हमें यह समझ में नहीं आता। । इस बार हमारे गुलाब नबी आजाद साहब गए थे वे थोड़ा आफेंसिव बोले थे। हम लोग भारत के लोग कोई पाप कर रहे हैं क्या यह हमको बता दीजिए। सेक्युलरिज्म में हम सबसे अच्छे हैं, रंगविभेद हमारे यहां नहीं है, अमेरिका में है। हमारे यह जो सभ्यता है उनसे कहीं ऊंची है। अपराध कर्म में हम न्यूयार्क से बहुत कम हैं। हमारे लोगों को क्या हो गया है कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। टी०वी० पर रोज रोज विदेशियों के नग्न नृत्य देखिए, नंगा नाच देखिए और आगे चलकर वे लोग क्या क्या कहते हैं कि मर्द-मर्द की शादी होगी लड़की लड़की की शादी होगी। यही सब बाल-बच्चों को दिखला कर आप भारत बनाना चाहते हैं ? यह क्या सांस्कृतिक हमला हो रहा है, कहां आपने सीखा, कहां आपने देखा ? इस बूढ़े प्रधान मंत्री से यह उम्मीद नहीं की जाती थी। . . . **(व्यवधान)**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : मिश्रा जी. . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं आब्जैक्शन कर रहा हूं। प्रधान मंत्री को बूढ़ा मत कहिए। . . . **(व्यवधान)** उनको बहुत तकलीफ होगी। . . . **(व्यवधान)**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : मिश्रा जी, देखिए ...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : : कांग्रेस के किसी व्यक्ति ने प्रोटेस्ट नहीं किया, लेकिन मैं कर रहा हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : शंकर दयाल जी, आप जरा बैठेंगे।... (**व्यवधान**) मिश्रा जी ...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : : आपको हम बूढ़े दिखते हैं तो बताइए आपको बुरा लगते हैं ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : नहीं, मुझे बुरा लगने का सवाल नहीं है... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आदमी तन से नहीं, मन से बूढ़ा होता है। ... (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : मिश्रा जी, मैंने आपकी पार्टी को जो समय दिया था उससे भी ज्यादा समय मैंने आपको दिया है।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : मैडम, मैं कनक्लूड कर रहा हूं।...(**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : देश के इतने बड़े व्यक्ति के लिए इस तरह की भाषा इस्तेमाल करना यह कुछ अच्छा नहीं महसूस होता है।...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : जवान कह दीजिए।...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : नहीं, हम जवान कैसे कहेंगे...(**व्यवधान**) अब मालवीय जी अगर जोर लगा रहे हैं कि जवान कह दें तो...(**व्यवधान**) जो जवान महिलाएं हैं वे प्रोटेस्ट करेंगी।...(**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : मिश्रा जी, जवान और बूढ़े का सवाल नहीं है। आखिर में बूढ़े तो सभी को होना है, लेकिन एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा करते हुए इस तरह की भाषा इस्तेमाल करना ठीक नहीं है।...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : हमने नहीं किया। हमने रिडीकुल किया इसीलिए कि हमारी सांस्कृतिक विरासत पर हमला हो रहा है। हम इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं करते।...(**व्यवधान**) इसीलिए हमने कहा यह क्या टैस्ट है ? हम लोगों को कहा जाता है कि अमरीका की कंपनी आएगी और चटनी बनायेगी। अगर हम कहें कि बूढ़ों को चटनी का बड़ा शौक होता है तो आप इस पर एतराज कीजिएगा। क्या हमारे देश में चटनी नहीं बनती थी कि आज आप अमरीका से चटनी बनवा रहे हैं ? आप हमको अंकल चिप्स खिलवा रहे हैं, क्या हम पोटैटो चिप्स बनाना नहीं जानते हैं ? वह थोड़ा हम से ज्यादा उम्र के हैं, बड़े भाई हैं प्रधान मंत्री, तो उतना तो हक है, कहने का अधिकार है और इसीलिए थोड़ा सा हमने कह दिया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : आप ऐसा न कहें।...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : अब आप कहें कि मत कहें तो हम नहीं कहेंगे। हमने आपसे यही कहा है कि कई एक चीजों पर माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा...(**व्यवधान**) हम कनक्लूड कर रहे हैं, ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लेंगे, कि जो अमरीकन इंटरफीयरेंस हो रहा है जहां तक हमारी साईंस एंड टैक्नोलोजी के विकास में स्पेस में जाने पर और-और चीजों पर और यहां तक कि अमरीका हमको कहता है कि जब तक आप काश्मीर का सवाल हल नहीं करेंगे हम सैक्योरिटी कौंसिल में परमानेंट मेंबर नहीं बनने देंगे तो यह हमको अपमानजनक लगता है। मैं एक स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हूं, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, दिल में बहुत दुख हुआ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : इसलिए हम आपका आदर भी करते हैं।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : इसीलिए हमको चोट पहुची, इसीलिए हमने कहा यह रास्ता जो है वह ज्वालामुखी पर जो भारत बैठा हुआ है वहां आग फैला देगा और इसलिए हमने शासक पार्टी को सावधान किया। अगर कुछ कटु शब्द निकला हो तो हमें क्षमा करें। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : मिश्र जी, आपको मैं अकेली नहीं, सारा सदन एक आदर की भावना से देखता है और आपका हमेशा मान-सम्मान करते हैं।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : हमने तो वापस कर लिया। आपके कहने पर हमने कहा कि अगर किसी को कोई चोट पहुंची हो तो हम वापस लेते हैं। आपने जो कुछ आदेश दिया हमने तो उसे मान लिया। बूढ़ा शब्द हटाइये तो ठीक है। यह भी कह देते कि बूढ़े तो हम भी हैं। अब इस पर क्या किया जाए।... **(व्यवधान)**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Dr. M. Aram, there is hardly any time for your party. Only ten minutes are there.

DR. M. ARAM (Nominated): Madam Chairperson, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak particularly because I happen to be a Member nominated by the President of India. The President's Address, Madam, portrays a picture of optimism tempered by realism. The Address is panaromic, comprehensive and holistic in character. The Address gives the positive features of the national scenario and also the various steps being taken by the Government to take the country forward on the path of peace and all-round development. This year, 1995, is an important year for us, Indians, for the country as a whole, because this year happens to be the 125th Birth Annversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. In this connection, the reversed Rashtrapatiji has made a reference in his Address to the High Powered Committee, presided over by the Prime Minister, which has come out with some important economic plans to conserve the 125th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. This Committee has come out with a plan, with an action plan, to revitalise the khadi and village industries programme to create two million additional jobs. In the current year's Budget, Rs. 1,000 crores have been earmarked for this purpose.

More importantly, the President has also referred to the programme under which intensive development would be launched in 125 blocks in the country in order to really achieve our national goals, i.e., full employment, employment for all, education for all and health for all. If these 125 blocks in the country can achieve these national goals by October 2 this year — if that is impossible, at least, next year—they would become pacesetters for the 5,239 blocks in the country.

Madam, the struggle against poverty cannot be waged successfully only by official efforts; it cannot be waged only by the Government. It would have to be a joint struggle, a joint struggle involving the Central Government, the State Governments, voluntary organisations, scientific institutions, universities and schools, religious bodies, financial institutions and, above all, the Panchayati Raj institutions.

. . . . . .

Madam, this august House and the other House unanimously adopted the Constitution (Seventy-third) Amendment Bill in this regard. The flowering of the Panchayati Raj institutions around the country would be a fitting tribute to the memory of the Father of the Nation. The President has, very rightly, referred to the question of resources. The President has referred to the fact that Rs. 7,010 crores have been earmarked for the anti-poverty programmes, the highest ever in our planning history. The President has also referred to the fact that unless the Panchayats are given adequate finance, they would not be able to fulfil the higher expectations of the people. I quote from the President's Address: "In order to fulfil the higher expectations of the people, the Panchayats must be empowered with financial and administrative delegation".

The Tenth Finance Commission has earmarked an *ad hoc* provision of

Rs. 4,380.93 crores for the Panchayats in all the States of the country for the period 1995-2000. But this is not adequate. This is only an *ad hoc* provision. The Ministry of Rural Development proposed to the Tenth Finance Commission that a sum of Rs. 7,500 crores should be earmarked for the Panchayats. The Centrally-sponsored schemes like the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana are there. The funds for them should be channelled through the Panchayati Raj institutions.

The most encouraging, most creative and most inspiring part of the story is this. We are all depressed by some of the features, negative features, of the national situation. But I have gone around some parts of the country. There are villages, there are pockets, there are bright spots, there are success stories, at the micro level, where some of our goals have been achieved. For example, the population growth rate has been brought down. I have worked in the Gandhigram University. In the villages there, the population growth rate has been brought down. The population growth rate has been brought down to zero, to one per cent, whereas the national average is 2.1 per cent.

Now, the question is: When we have this micro success, how are we to bring about a macro success, a macro transformation? Here, one of the most revolutionary features—one can use the word 'revolutionary'—is that one-third positions in the Panchayati Raj institutions are reserved for women, not only as Panchayat Members, but also as Panchayat Chairpersons. This is an improvement which has been made through this legislation so that around the country, we will have as many as one million, i.e. ten lakhs, women who, as Panchayat leaders, would be running the local bodies. This emergence of women power, this emergence of stree shakti at the grassroots level, I do believe, is a most encouraging development in the country and they will take care of many of the problems which assail our minds and thoughts and we are worried about.

Just a few days ago, in the capital, Delhi, there was a national conference on Women and Panchayat Raj. Now, our hon. Deputy Chairperson inaugurated the conference and the distinguished Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha was also there. The women there asked the question, why only 33 per cent, why not 50 per cent, women being 50 per cent? Generally it was agreed, yes, it should be 50 per cent but, finally, when I saw the resolutions, they had gone beyond that. They were so impressed by our Deputy Chairperson and our Secretary-General that they have said, in the Rajya Sabha there should be 100 per cent women. Now, this is a dangerous proposition. But then, the enthusiasm was such that when women come up—may I say? — They come up very fast.

I can tell you, as a Vice-Chancellor I had to work under five women bosses—would you believee that? My immediate superior, the Chancellor was Dr. Soundaram Ramchandran, a distinguished women leader and former Union Minister. And since Gandhigram was a deemed University, I had to work under the Chairperson of the University Grants Commission, Dr. Madhuriben Shah, at that time. Since my University was a Central University, I had to work under the Education Minister of the Central Government, who was Mrs. Sheila Kaul at that time. And very important decisions and files had to go to the Prime Minister, because mine was a Central University, and Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister at that time. Add to these four women bosses the "Home Minister", my wife at home, who certainly guides. So I had to work under five women bosses! When I mentioned this in the Commonwealth Universities Association, everybody had a big laugh.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): Now you are speaking when a lady is in the chair!

DR. M. ARAM: Now, here also we have a lady Vice-Chairperson. So, when women come up, they come up very fast. But in the Panchayat Raj institutions they are going to make a difference and I am sure a better era is awaiting us.

Madam Vice-Chairperson, the President's Address also refers to a very important proposal, which I heartedly support. The President has said that the time is ripe right now for a fourth special session on disarmament to be convened by the United Nations. The first special session on disarmament was convened in 1978, the second in 1982 and the third in 1988. All these three special sessions on disarmament in the United Nations made substantial contributions to advances in the field of disarmament. The time is ripe right now to have a fourth special session. This is the 50th year of the United Nations and, as I said earlier, the 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and, therefore, I heartily endorse it and I hope the Ministry of External Affairs will pursue this proposal for a fourth special session on disarmament because India has always been—right from Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajiv Gandhi—for disarmament and we have always been fighting and struggling for a non-violent and nuclear-weapon-free world by 2000 A.D. This year, being the United Nations 50th anniversary, as I said, is also the UNESCO's 50th anniversary, and the UNESCO has declared this year as the International Year of Tolerance as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, India should continue to go in the path of non-violence and disarmament towards a non-violent world and not produce atom bombs. India should pursue this vision of a non-violent and nuclear-weapon-free world. Finally, Madam Vice-Chairman, our revered Prime Minister, presiding over the National Committee on Mahatma Gandhi's 125th Anniversary, made a profound observation. Our Prime Minister is a thinker. He said: "What do you see around the world? You see a crisis in the system. The system around the world is in crisis. We also witness the same systemic crisis in our country." So, these are difficult times for the world and for the country. So, we have to bring about democratically, non-violently and peacefully a radical restructuring of the system, be it at the global level or at the national level or at the State level or at the local level. India has to lead the world in the restructuring of this system. I am sure, if all of us work together, we can take this great country forward.

Thank you very much for this opportunity.

*SHRI S. MADHAVAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, Vice-Chairperson, I rise to present my views on the motion of thanks on the President's address. It was said from the Congress side that Panchayat elections have not been held in Tamilnadu. It was indeed Mr. M. G. R. who held elections to Panchayats that were not hold for long before his taking over as the Chief Minister Even the present Chief Minister of Tamilnadu wanted to hold Panchayat elections on assuring the office. But unfortunately, the Cauvery water dispute took a different turn and many Tamils were killed and their properties looted. Because of this unleashing of terror on Tamils in the neighbouring state and the emotional turbulence of Tamils in Tamil nadu over the matter, the Panchayat elections were postponed. It was after this that the Panchayati Raj Bill was passed. I wish to point out that the AIADMK Government, in actuality, was preparing to hold

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

Panchayat election much before this Bill was passed. The Panchayati Raj Bill, a brain-child of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, aims at making Panchayat elections mandatory after every five years so that Panchayat bodies don't become the victims in the political game between the ruling and opposition parties. Tamilnadu Government never opposed the sanctity of Panchayat elections, devolution of powers and reservation to women, SC|ST and the backward classes. We are in favour of all this.

Madam, Tamilnadu Government only opposes indirect election to any level of Panchayat bodies. Because such indirectly elected body will not be representative in character. So, we went that direct election should be held for all the Panchayat bodies. We oppose indirect election to the district level bodies. These district boards were superseded with the spirited efforts of late Mr. Kamraj. The Congress people who take his name very often during election. want to undo what he had done. This is what we oppose.

The address of the Hon'ble President says that strict vigil is maintained on the international borders and the coastlines. But the facts are to the contrary. Border vigilance has failed. Even national security is in danger. Southern coast has become the haven for smugglers, drug traffickers and terrorists. The movement of Pakistan's ISI activists has increased. International smugglers are operating through the southern coast. Central Government officials have confirmed these facts. A Central Government official has said, I quote,

> The southern coast has become vulnerable to drug smuggling. Srilankan authorities have voiced their concern over the drug trafficking from India. Drugs originating from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran are brought to Indian cities and smuggled into Srilanka, Southern coast is fast emerging as a gateway for smuggling of heroin, opium and ganja into Srilanka. The foreign smugglers have local financiers, middlemen and carriers.

This is what the official had to say.

Madam, the address mentions that care is taken to protect humanrights and that National Humanrights Commission has been set up for the purpose. But it is my duty to point out what the Amnesty International had to say about the humanrights situation in India. It has said that humanrights are being violated in India. I wish to quote what our National Humanrights Commission has to say.

Appeal to law makers

The Terrorist and distruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, of 1987 has freely applied to situations not contemplated by the Act.

TADA is indeed, draconian in effect and character and has been looted down upon as incompatible with our cultural traditions, legal history and treaty obligations.

Provisions of the Act have yielded to abuse. The Act has been misused over the years and thousands of innocent people have been roped into languish in jails. They could have been dealt with under other laws.

Police have found TADA a convenient legal process to silence opposition and that it has been frequently abused for political considerations.

Bring an end to this draconion legislation.

The plea that without this special law the integrity of our mother

[Shri S. Madhavan]

land would be in jeopardy is a stand without merit.

It is a black law. The Act operates unjustly and has as its very base a foundation of injustice.

The Commission is finding it difficult to maintain human rights because of this draconian law.

This is what our Humanrights Commission had to say.

The Hon'ble President has expressed concern over the price rise of essential commodities. I can assertively say that the centre has miserably failed to check price rise. The new economic policy and the opening to flood gates to multinationals has resulted in inflation, price rise and shortage of commodities at home. The principles of self-reliant economy, protection to indigenous goods and safety against foreign trade invasion pursued by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru have been thrown to the winds. The Finance Minister was happy to export coffee seeds for earnings foreign exchange. The coffee barons exploited the situation and made quick money. But our own people, particularly the people of the south suffered because the price of coffee powder went up by 300 per cent. Even my esteemed friend Mr. Vayalar Ravi would have felt the pinch.

So also the Centre allowed export of cotton and cotton yarn and that led to 100 percent increase in the price of cotton yarn in India. The weavers, particularly handlooms weavers, have suffered a lot on account of this. Many weavers and their family members have died of starvation. Only the middlemen and the traders roaped a rich harvest because of your policy. The National Congress fought for the rights of weavers. But today's Congress has trampled upon the rights of weavers leaving them in the lurcir. The entry of multi-nationals into Ind a has jeopardised our economy. The flow of money from foreign agencies has lead to even mounting inflation, I quote:

Inflation because of tee invasion of Foreign Capital

Foreign institutional investors Port folio investments had been contributing to the inflationary pressure on the economy. FICCI's study report reveals that the period witnessing higher FII's inflows led to higher rate of inflation while the period recording lower FII's inflows led to fall in inflation rate.

This proved that the future indian economy will be controlled by foreign investors.

Hon'ble P.M. conceded to review the flow FII's inflows if that contributed to inflationary pressures.

This is what the centre has done through the so-called liberalisation.

Madam, Tamilnadu has been demanding the execution of Sethusamuthiram Project. From the year 1956 the centre appointed several committees to look into the issue and each committee recommended the project. Yet the centre does not have the heart to sanction Sethusamuthiram Project. This is a project that will be helpful in safeguarding national interest and increasing international trade besides improving the economy of southern districts including the district of the Hon'ble Minister Mr. Arunachalam. This project might cause some revenue loss to Srilanka, but it will certainly help India progress. The Central Minister in a reply sent to me cited resources crunch as the reason. When it comes to helping Tamilnadu the

Centre has one or other problem. I appeal to the centre to clear the project and expedite execution.

In Salem and Kanjamalai area of Tamilnadu, there is lot of iron ore deposit. For the last 40 years, from the time of Mr. Kamaraj, we have been demanding for a steel plant in the area. It was Mrs. Indira Gandhi who had set up a stainless steel plant at Salem. At that time I was the Industries Ministries Minister there. People of Tamilnadu shall remain grateful to her for this. The Secretary Steel has said during his recent visit to Tamilnadu that 60 percent steel could be obtained from the iron ore available there and that a Rs. 2000-crore Integrated Steel Plant need to be set up for the purpose. There is 7.5 crore tons of iron ore reserve in this area. I think Hon'ble Minister Mr. Arunachalam will look into this. I say so because, when I asked a question about it, the concerned Minister said that there is no such project under consideration. The Secretary says it is viable but the Minister says there is no scheme. I request the Govt. to consider this long pending demand of Tamilnadu and set up an integrated steel plant at Salem.

As regards energy in Tamilnadu, all the viable hydroelectric projects have been completed because they were pursued in right earnest by Mr. K. Kamraj. For future energy requirement, we have to bank on only atomic energy. We can also go in for coal or gas based power generation. But the National Thermal Corporation concentrates only in north India. No new project is coming up in the south. This Corporation has 10 coal based and 5 gas based thermal power plants in the country. But not a single plant is in the south. This corporation has so far invested Rs 19,756.79 crores and has 14,660 M.W. capacity. In all it generates 76.5 crore unit of electricity. But Tamilnadu has not got a single plant. Even the National Hydro-electric Corporation has not given any project to Tamilnadu.

The Koodankulam Atomic Power Plant that has been envisaged to provide power to the southern districts has been pending from 1988. From 1991 I have been mentioning in the House as to how two atomic power plants of 100 M.W. capacity have not been completed. I have been asking for it ever since I became Member of this august House. Even Congress Party had cast its votes to send me here. So I demanded on behalf of the Congress Party. But nothing happened. Our own atomic experts have said that two atomic power plants of 500 MW. each can be set up. I can understand the fall of USSR was the major reason. But the fact is, the matter was not pursued further. It is said that even France came forward to render assistance but no one knows what happened later. I too have been getting only routine reply from the Government. I request Mr. Arunachalam to look into the matter. Because, even when our Prime Minister had been to Russia, the matter of Koodankulam atomic plant is said to have been just referred to. So far the centre has spent Rs. 5.3 Crores and the Government of Tamilnadu is extending full cooperation. So, I request the Government to take steps to complete the project soon.

There is also a scheme for setting up 300 ton capacity sarconium sponge manufacturing plant and a 1000 ton capacity titanium sponge manufacturing plant in Nellai district. This has been pending from 1991. I appeal to the Government to execute these projects.

I am happy about the keen interest shown by the Petroleum Minister in exploring the oil and gas reserves in the Cauvery basin. These precious petroleum reserves stretches to an area of 25,000 Sq. Kms. on

[Shri G. G. Swell]

shore and 23,000 Sq. Kms. off shore. There is huge hydrocarbon deposit in this area. In all, it is estimated that 54-crore tons of petroleum products are available in the Cauvery basin. Steps should be taken to expedite exploration of these reserves. I urge upon the Government to set up a fertilizer industry in this region making use of the oil and gas. The setting up of LPG bottling unit at Trichy should also be expedited.

There is a long pending demand for harnessing the surplus water of west-flowing rivers in Kerala for use in the southern districts of Tamilnadu where there is shortage of water. Tamilnadu Government has been pressing for linking of Pamba, Achan koil and Vaigai rivers for this purpose. National Water Commission, after examining the scheme, has reported that 66.5 crore cubic metre surplus water can be harnessed and diverted to Vaigai delta in Tamilnadu for irrigating over 1 lakh hectare land. It is estimated to cost Rs. 668 crore. But unfortunately, without taking any action on the matter, the centre has passed the buck to both the State Governments, asking them to find a solution. This is a problem of southern districts to which Mr. Arunachalam belongs to. So I hope Mr. Vayalar Ravi won't oppose this.

Madam, on assuming the office of the Chief Minister, our beloved leader Dr. Anna renamed the erstwhile Madras State as Tamil Nadu. We are thankful to Mrs. Indira Gandhi who accepted it. But our demand to rename Madras High Court as Tamil Nadu High Court for the last 28 years has not been accepted so far. Mysore High Court has been renamed Karnataka High Court so also the High Courts of Gujarat, Kerala Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan have been named after after their respective states. While 12 High Courts have been named after their states, one wonders why the demand of Tamilnadu is not being accepted? Does it mean that the centre treats Tamils as second class citizens?

Since 1968, there has been another demand for setting up of a Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai. The Centre says that the judges of Madras High Court do not accept the proposal. The late Chief Minister Mr. M.G.R. wrote a letter to the centre in 1980 explaining the necessity of setting up a Bench of Madurai, rejecting the stand taken by the judges. Then the centre appointed Jaswant Singh Commission and the Commission submitted a report in 1985 favouring setting up of a Bench at Madurai Yet even the centre has been silent for th last 10 years. I hope the Government will take accept this proposal and bring suitable ligislation during the current

5 P.M.

session itself. Then alone the striking lawyers of Tamilnadu will withdraw their strike.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Mr. Madhavan Please wind up.

SHRI S. MADHAVAN: It seems the centre is not concerned over the problems of the Srilankan Tamils in Tamilnadu who had to flee Srilanka due to ethnic conflicts. The ongoing civil war in Srilanka has its echo in Tamilnadu and the Tamilnadu Government has to spend crores of rupees to face these problems. Tamilnadu Government has been pleading with the centre from 1993 to send back the Srilankan Tamils who have been detained here against their wish. The Chief Minister of Tamilnadu has expressed regret over the indifferent attitude of the centre. Another demand of the Tamilnadu Government for financial assistance to modernise the police force for

effectively dealing with the well armed liberation Tigers has been ignored by the centre. Even the request to waive customs duty for importing modern weaponry for Tamilnadu police has not been agreed to. Centre has also rejected the demand to keep foreigners in custody when they indulge in unlawful activities. Tamilnadu Government has complained that the centre has not given permission even to take certain persons under police custody for their illegal activities. It is well known that liberation Tigers are a well trained and well equipped force fighting for the liberation of Tamil Elam. But the centre has not been serious in finding a solution to the problem faced by Tamilnadu as a consequence of this.

Madam, the Srilankan Navy has been attacking and killing Tamilnadu fishermen continuously. Last year, while answering to the debates on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, the Prime Minister promised to hold talks with the Members of Parliament from Tamilnadu on the matter. But that never happened.

The 1974 Kachatheva Agreement protects the traditional fishing rights of our fishermen even in Srilankan waters. But our own Navy and Coast Guard Officials warn our fishermen against fishing near Srilankan waters. The views expressed by the External Affairs Minister on the matter recently in this House were shocking and surprising. He alleged that LTTE cadres are attacking our fishermen in the disguise of Srilankan Navy. He also parroted the Srilankan Government version that the Tamilnadu Government has been arresting Srilankan fishermen besides seizing their boats. There can't be more cruel a joke than this. In this connection, I wish to refer to the answer given by the External Affairs Minister on 21-12-94 in reply to my question. He then said that the centre has received information that Srilankan Navy attacked and killed our fishermen besides destroying their nets and boats. From July 1991 our fishermen were fired upon and killed by Srilankan Navy 9 times. On 26th June, 1991 our fishing boats were destroyed and our fishermen were fired upon. These incidents were accepted by the centre on the floor of this House. Without realising these brutal incidents, our External Affairs Minister was rubbing salt on the wound by unnecessarily blaming Tamil Nadu Government. They forget that Tamilnadu always came to the rescue of Congress.

Those in power at the centre fail to understand the sentiments and the simmering discontent in Tamilnadu with regard to imposition of Hindi. No one opposes to learning Hindi as a language. We only oppose Hindi imperialism and its domination as the official language of the Union. Three-language formula is said to be a solution for the language issue. This formula provides for studying Hindi and English in addition to the language of the State. However, in Hindi speaking states, students study Hindi alone and join Government service. So in these states it will remain 'our language' formula Since Mr Rajaji was a great visionary he foresaw it and that is why he strutly opposed Hindi alone being the official language. He assertively said that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's assurance for the continuance of English as the associate link language should be enshrined in the Constitution. Realising the difficulties in studying three different scripts for three languages, the former Union Finance Minister

(SHRI S. MADHAVAN)

Mr. C. Subramanyam made an appeal for teaching Hindi in Roman script. That suggestion was also rejected by the centre (*Interruptions*)...

The Minimum thing that the centre can do is to conduct all the official works in all the Central Government offices in Tamilnadu only in Tamil. The People of Tamilnadu want the promise of Pt. Nehru to be enshrined in the Constitution.

The simmering against imposition of Hindi has not died down in Tamilnadu. It is boiling deep inside the minds of the people. It can explode like vulcano any time. I warn this Government to take necessary steps immediately to save the situation.

As I conclude, I hope the Prime Minister will respond to the sentiments and the long pending demands of the people of Tamilnadu in his reply.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैडम, मैं माधवन जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं..

I am not objecting to you. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Have some tolerance. (*Interruptions*). Nobody is imposing foreign language. But Shri Shankar Dayal Singh is imposing Hindi on the non-Hindi speaking States. (*Interruptions*). For the official language, there is a Committee of Parliament. Why is there no Committee for some other language? (*Interruptions*). Does this not amount to imposing Hindi? (*Interruptions*). We know how to defend ourselves. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. MUTHU MANI: We are not against any language. (*Interruptions*). But, we want to protect our own language. (*Interruptions*) Hindi may not be the only language of India. (*Interruptions*).

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं माधवन जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं। धन्यवाद इसलिये देता हूं कि उन्होंने....

श्री वी० नारायणसामी : तामिल में बोलो।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं इनको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि इन्होंने भारतीय भाषाओं की इज्जत रखी। भारतीय भाषा में भाषण दिया और हम लोग ऐसे भाषण को बहुत धन्यवाद देते है। मैं स्वयं इस बात को मानता हूं कि हिन्दी कभी लादी नहीं जानी चाहिये। मैं इस बात को बराबर कहता हूं कि एक विदेशी भाषा को नहीं लादा जाना चाहिये। हम लोगों को अगर तामिल पढ़ने के लिये अनिवार्य कर दिया जाये तो हम लोग निश्चित रूप से पढ़ेंगे, यह मैं कहता हूं। मैं फिर माधवन साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने तामिल में भाषण दिया। मैं बार-बार उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI S. MUTHU MANI: We are not against any language.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: मैंने तो इनका स्वागत किया है। ब्हाई आर यूसो एंग्री।

मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह हैं कि कल इस सदन में उपसभापति जी ने रूलिंग दी थी कि जब भी कोई भी सत्र चलेगा कैबिनेट स्तर का कोई मंत्री यहां बैठगा। कल ही रूलिंग दी गई है। आज कोई भी कैबिनेट स्तर का मंत्री नहीं है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि हाउस को एडजर्न होना चाहिये। राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर जब धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव हो रहा है तब एक भी कैबिनेट स्तर का मंत्री नही है। यह दुख की बात है। यह सदन की मर्यादा इससे समाप्त होती है और कल रूलिंग दी है।... (**व्यवधान**)

बी ए र राष्ट्रपति जी को धन्यवाद दे रहे है या उनका अपमान कर रहे हैं ?... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : मैं तो शंकर दयाल जी की बात का समर्थन करता हूं।... (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : प्लीज, सिट डाउन।... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं और यह जो राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति अनादर है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा हो रही है और कैबिनेट स्तर का कोई भी मंत्री यहां पर प्रस्तुत नहीं है। कल माननीया उपसभापति जी ने इसी पर अपनी रूलिंग भी दी थी कि कम से कम कैबिनेट स्तर के मंत्री को हाउस में अवश्य रहना चाहिये यहां तक कि रोस्टर मंत्री को जरूर होना चाहिये । मेरा यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . . (**व्यवधान**) मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप अभी सदन को स्थगित करें । (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : मालवीय जी . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : अभी पांच बज चुके हैं . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । . . (**व्यवधान**) पांच बज चुके हैं और एक भी कैबिनेट स्तर के मंत्री यहां पर नहीं है, इसलिये मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से वाक आउट करता हूं . . (**व्यवधान**)

(इस अवसर पर माननीय सदस्य सदन त्याग कर गये)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : आप दूसरों की बात भी सुना करिये । (**व्यवधान**) आप बैठिये । . . . (**व्यवधान**) खड़े रहिये वह बात अलग है । (**व्यवधान**) चेयरमैन साहब के कमरे में मीटिंग चल रही है (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : यह सवाल नहीं है । आज लोक सभा भी नहीं है । आज लोक सभा की छुट्टी हो गई है । वहां माननीय सदस्य की मृत्यु हो गई है तो लोक सभा चल नहीं रही है । यह बहाना भी सरकार नहीं ले सकती कि उनके मंत्रिमंडल के मंत्री लोक सभा में है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : मैं यह नहीं कह रही हूं कि सरकार कोई बहाना ले रही है । अभी हम कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर को बुला रहे हैं ।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : इस वक्त क्यों नहीं है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे): वह मीटिंग में बिजी होंगे ।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सदन को स्थगित करिये । . . . (**व्यवधान**) पांच बज चुके हैं, सदन को स्थगित करिये । (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : मालवीय जी, राम लखन जी को अभी तक यहीं बैठे थे, शायद हो सकता है कि लॉबी में गये हों . . . (**व्यवधान**) देखिये, वह पीछे बैठ हुये हैं । . . . (**व्यवधान**) राम लखन जी आप जरा इधर सामने आकर बैठिएगा . श्री जी.जी. स्वेल ।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : महोदया क्या आर्डर में कुछ चेंज किया है? नामों के आर्डर में कुछ चेंज हुआ है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : नहीं, नामों के आर्डर में चेंज नहीं हुआ है, मतलब पार्टीवाइज सब चल रहा है । जिस पार्टी के कोई लोग नहीं बोले उन्हीं लोगों को हम बुला रहे हैं । मालवीय जी, आपका नाम था लेकिन मैंने अपने अधिकार का उपयोग इसलिए किया कि स्वेल साहब मुझे कहने लगे कि मुझे कहीं जल्दी जाना है, मैंने कहा ठीक है । इसलिये मैंने उनको पहले बुलवाया है, और कोई बात नहीं है ।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : जाना तो हमको भी था ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : आपको भी जाना था, ठीक है । कई लोगों ने आकर मुझे रेक्वेस्ट की लेकिन मैंने कहा कि आई विल गो बाय द रूल ।

SHRI G. G. SWELL: Madam, because of the paucity of time. I would refer only to one aspect of the President's Address. The President, in his Address, has been pleased to say that in the conduct of international relations, we can view the past year with satisfaction. With all respect to

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the President, I think this is the joke of the year. I hope the Ministers sitting here unders and what I am saying. What the President has stated, I repeat, is the joke of the year. The image of India in the international arena has never been so poor. The handling...*(Interruptions)*...

Madam, there is only one Cabinet Minister in this House and he too is busy making a speech. He can as well make a speech on my behalf. There was so much of noise in the House because no Cabinet Minister was here.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, what is this? The Minister has just gone out.

SHRI G. G. SWELL: He was busy speaking to others...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: There are many Cabinet Ministers. One should have been here.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Minister is here. He could just have gone to the toilet. They cannot say like this. There should be a limit for anything.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Mr. Ravi says that the Minister has gone to the toilet. It is all right. I do agree with him. At the same time, I want to point out that there 20 Cabinet Ministers. One of them could have been in the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Some Ministers are busy in the meeting.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (West-Bengal): Madam Vice-Chairman, I have to make a small request to you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): No more requests, please.

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री राम लखन सिंह यादव) : मैं 4:00 बज से यहां बैठा हुआ हूं (व्यवधान)... मैं मान लेता हूं (व्यवधान)... उनका हुक्म मानकर लाबी से, बगल से ही वापिस हो गया। (व्यवधान)... कोई चिंता की जरूरत नहीं है। (व्यवधान)...

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: You should not trivialise the issue.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : आप बैठेंगे जरा। (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Madam, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee is abroad attending the Non-aligned Meeting in Bandung. There is only one Cabinet Minister and he went out for five minutes..*(Interruptions)*.

AN HON. MEMBER: Anyay, now he is here...*(Interruptions)*.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: मैडम, यह मिनिस्टर साहब कह रहे हैं कि ये टायलेट जा रहे थे और रास्ते से लौट आये हैं, आप इनको इजाजत दे दीजिये कि जा आयें।

श्री रामलखन सिंह यादव : इतना हमारा पेशाब पर कब्जा है, मेरे बदले में आप जाइये मैं यहीं रखुंगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Yes, Mr. Swell, please speak.

SHRI G. G. SWELL: Madam, I started by saying that the President has said in his Address here that the conduct of international relations can be viewed with satisfaction. I am saying, with all respect to the President, that this is the joke of the year. The image of India in the international arena has never been poorer, the handling of our international relations has never been more inept and the progress report of our achievements has never been poorer than what is has been in the last four years.

In the first place, Madam, we didno't have a full-time functioning Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ... (*Interruptions*)...Of Foreign Affairs. (*Interruptions*). I am sorry. I am so much obsessed with Margaret Alva that when she is here I forget the Foreign Affairs and talk about Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Great compliment!

SHRI G. G. SWELL: I am saying that in the first place India did not have a full-fledged functioning Minister for Foreign Affairs. The world today, Madam, is a restless world. It is a world full of trouble, whether it is Bosnia, whether it is Afghanistan, whether it is Burma, whether it is Sri Lanka, whether it is Mexico or Chechenya. The world is witnessing important Foreign Ministers of their countries, whether it is Douglas Hurd or Warren Christopher or Kozirev shuttling around the world gallivanting, trying to make peace or to keep peace.

Even in the matter of China, China has stood eyeball to eyeball with America over various issues. Whether it is the question of human rights or it is the charge of America that China is plagiarining its Copyrights and its patents, they have stood eyeball to eyeball and it was the United States, the powerful United States of America that was the first to blink. This is the picture of the world.

There was a time when the word of India stood out and stood forth in all the crises of the world. Whether it was the Korean peninsula or it was Katanga in Central Africa or it was Indo-China, the image of India was present, its word was powerful and its presence was felt. Where are we today. I ask you and I ask this Government: Where was your Foreign Minister in all these years and these months when the world has been undergoing a change? It is a troubled world. Where are you? Who knows who the Foreign Minister of India is? If this is the satisfaction that you derive from the handling of your foreign affairs, then I feel nothing but pity for you. This is number one.

The second thing that I would like to say is that except for some verbal satisfaction, petty little verbal victories over some resolutions, whether it is in the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva where we sent hordes of Ministers getting into each other's way in order to be in Geneva only for one day and we saw the spectacle of a new leader of the Indian delegation day after day—you changed your leader from day to day except for those kinds of small verbal victories or in the United Nations Assembly or in the Organisation of Islamic Countries, where you take great pride that the Islamic countries have not endorsed Pakistan's stand, except for those small little verbal victories, I ask you, the Government, tell me, what victory you have achieved in the conduct of your foreign affairs that you say that you can view it with satisfaction.

On the ground, Madam, we have lost out politically and strategically to Pakistan; we have lost out to China; we have lost out everywhere. The security environment of India was never worse than it is today. Take the case of the emergence of a new force, i.e. the Taliban in Afghanistan. The new force, the Taliban went out from Pakistan in a cavalcade of victory into Afghanistan. It took province after province and today the Taliban is a force to be reckoned with in Afghanistan. It is standing on the outskirts of Kabul. It is engaged in fighting with the ramshackle Government in Afghanistan, and I think the time is not far when the Taliban will take over the whole

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of Afghanistan. What is this Taliban? It emerged from the Madrasas in Pakistan. It went out from there. Where did it get its arms, its tanks, its aircraft, its weapons? Where did it get its expertise to be able to dislodge a powerful warlord like Hekmatiyar in Afghanistan? Where did it get it? The Taliban is nothing but a creation of Pakistan's Inter Services Intelligence, might be with a little addition of money and arms from other Islamic countries, might be with the help of the United States, may be via Pakistan. Now, what has Pakistan achieved by this? It has achieved a victory and more than a victory it has achieved strategic depth. In any kind of war strategic depth is very important. The disadvantage of Pakistan vis-a-vis India, is that it is a small country. In case of an all-but war, Pakistan can't destroy all the installations in India. But, we can destroy all the installations in Pakistan in one go. Having enlarged its presence in Afghanistan, Pakistan has gained strategic depth. Pakistan has gained commercially, because through Afghanistan lies the route to the new and rich market of Central Asia.

We welcomed the President of Iran here. I must say, I was very pleased with him. He was a winsome personality. The way he came and greeted the Members of Parliament was something very winsome. But, the fact remains, Madam, that Iran, at best, is an unreliable friend and, at worst, can be a slippery customer. You must remember that what is most important to Iran is not regional security and solidarity. What is important to Iran is religion Islam, Islamic fundamentalism. I think, it is on record that Iran is, perhaps, the most fundamentalist, the most fanatical Islamic country in the world which lives by the philosophy, "If you die for the cause Islam, if you die for the cause of *Jehad* over Kashmir"—and there have been times when Iran had been talking of *Jehad* in Kashmir and it is on record — "he goes straight to heaven where he will be waited with Hories, with open arms". This is what it is. Now, if it comes to a crunch over Kashmir, do you think you can put your eggs on Iran?

You talk of having a gas pipeline from Iran to India through Pakistan. Firstly, what is the guarantee that you will have the gas pipeline and what is the guarantee that Pakistan will not blow up your gas pipeline? You talk of getting into the markets of the Central Asian countries through Port Bandar Abbas, in Iran. But, Pakistan has stolen the show over you by having the control of Afghanistan and the tie of similar religion, Pakistan has stolen the march over us. We have lost out to Pakistan diplomatically and strategically. Is this your satisfaction of the conduct of your international relations? I ask you. There is another great neighbour of ours. Today there is a country which has the longest boundary with India on land and see together after China. You calculate it, and that is Burma, the largest land-mass in the whole of South-East Asia, potentially the richest country in the world in terms of mineral and natural resources.

Your Defence Ministry, I say 'your' Defence Ministry. This has been verified from the Defence Ministry. Many times I have tried to draw the attention of this Government to what is happening in Burma which is of great importance to us. I had put questions and these puny little Ministers knowing nothing, think that they can come here in the House and say, "We have no information about what is happening there." But, this is what your Defence Ministry is saying, and I read out the paragraph for your benefit. Here, it says—please listen.

Beijing — I hope they have heard the name of Beijing — is engaged in building strategic road links from its border towns to mail-heads and seaports of Myanmar. Myanmar is the new name for Burma. It is helping to develop these ports. China has also been rapidly modernising its armed forces and is equipping them with sophisticated aircraft, air-defence weapons, enhancing its blue-water capabilities. I hope these Ministers sitting here understand what is 'blue-water capabilities'... (*Interruptions*). Then they have to go to school again. It is enhancing its blue-water capabilities. China also continues to carry out nuclear tests. Burma today is completely under the control of China. Your Defence Ministry says, they are building roads, highways from the border of China to the rail-heads in Burma to the ports in the South of Burma. It is an understatement. I know for sure that the entire land region of Burma in the North which at one time was known as a 'no-man's land', because it was under the control of the Kachin Revolutionary Army. Now the Kachin Revolutionary Liberation Army has come to terms with the military junta in Rangoon, with the result all the landed property in the north of Burma had been bought up by the Chinese; whether it is Chinese from the main and or the prospective Chinese expatriates from Hong Kong, the whole land has been bought up by the Chinese. I repeat that in a port of Hangni town in the South of Burma, China has built up a naval base. The whole of land mass of Burma is being used by China as a land bridge to the ports in the Indian Ocean from where it will branch out into the Blue Sea where it will have its Blue Sea navy, its Blue Sea submarines. You look at the map. I hope you know where the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are. You look up where the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are. You look a little further up, you will find a little small island called Coco Island just under our arm-pit, China has built a listening monitoring base there to keep a watch over our Navy and our submarines. What have you done with Burma? With so much of cultural and religious ties, it is the ambition of every Burmese to come to India every year to bow, to pay their respect. Just like christians go to Jerusalem or the Muslims go to Mecca, the Burmese want to come to Gaya. I know it because I was an Ambassador there. I know how much they want to come here... (*Interruptions*)...You have to learn something. You are opening your mouth, you have to learn something. What have you done? Why have you failed? I am sure that Burma cannot be happy with the position in which it is. Of course, with the help of the Chinese, with the two billion dollars worth of weapons which is given to the military junta in Burma, the Burmese junta has been able to defeat the insurgents, although at the moment, it is engaged in another kind of war with the war-lord Khunza. All this is happening. What have we done? Why have we lost? (*Time-bell*) I will finish in two minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Will you please sit down for a minute? Will you please sit down for a minute? I would like to take the sense of the House. Would you like to continue the discussion on this?

SOME HON. MEMBER: Let him complete, after him we will finish.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): After him, can I take one or two more?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: After Mr. G. G. Swell we will finish.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): If you do not have any objection, I will take one Member from the Congress Party, just one Member.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: After Shri Swell it will be an anti-climax. Let him have the last word today.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Okay, please go ahead, Mr. Swell.

SHRI G. G. SWELL: Madam, there is a great transformation in Burma today. There has been a great economic boom as a result of all that, but at the cost of democracy. Burma is fast attaining respectability, despite its hated record in terms of democracy. It is soon going to be admitted into ASEAN. In respect of ASEAN what is India's position? We would like to be part of ASEAN. But so long, ASEAN has given us only a status of a sectoral-dialouge partner. I hope the Ministers here understand what is a sectoral-dialogue partner. They don't discuss with you. South-East today, or South-Asia, Madam, is very much agitated over the question of the Spratly Islands where it is expected that there is the largest concentration of oil and gas in the world. As many as five nations claim to be owners of Spratly Islands but China is looming over that. This is a new flashpoint. And, therefore, South-East-Asians have started with a call, for a regional security forum. Everybody is there. China is there, Japan is there, America is there, Russia is there, everybody is there. We send our people to Bangkok, they are asked to wait in an ante-room but there is no place for India in the South-Asian security forum. Is this how you conduct your foreign affairs and you say, it is satisfying to you? But even now you can do something. Number one, come out with a clear statement of what your policy in Burma is? Are you with the people of Burma or are you with the military junta? The daughter of the hero of Burma, the man who led Burma into independence, Aung San Suu Kyi is still rotting in jail, you have not said anything. If you are for democracy, will you go for democracy for the people of Burma? A time will come when the people of Burma will assert themselves. Military dictatorship has has never remained. There was never a stronger military dictatorship than the iron curtain of the Soviet Union, or the bamboo curtain. Well, all those military dictatorships have crumbled. The people have asserted themselves. What about the desire of the people of Burma for democracy? What have you to say? Have you made your position clear? But even today Madam, we can do business with the military junta. I can say for sure that Burma is not never remained. There was never happy in its position where it is completely under the thumb of China. No country can be. It would like a leaning space and India could offer that leaning.

There are a few things. There was a time when the Burmese Airways used to operate between Rangoon and Calcutta. It was stopped. Now, they have made a request to reopen the route between Rangoon and Calcutta. But you are thinking even on that. I do not know why.

Then, Burma's main export is rise. Why don't you buy rice from Burma? Why don't you do some of these things to show your interest?

There is trouble today on the border. There is trouble. Insurgency is there. We have an open border between India and Burma. Madam, through the small town of Moreh, in Manipur, every day, Rs. 10,000 crores worth of goods pass. Most of them is hard drugs. I am told, the greatest drug-lord of today, Kunza, has moved his mobile heroin manufacturing unit to the border with India. Very soon, you are going to see a new invasion of India, an invasion of drugs, through this border. As my friends from Tamil Nadu said, most of the drugs come through the Golden Triangle...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Mr. Swell, would you conclude?

SHRI G. G. SWELL: I am concluding. Most of the drugs come through the Golden Triangle and the Golden Crescent. Are you aware of these things? Are you aware that you are losing out? ave you a policy? Have you a foreign policy? But before you say you have a foreign policy, can you tell me, who are running this policy? It is only the bureaucrats who are moving in the bureaucratic rut. There is no imagination There is no thinking. I urge you even now, although it is useless. Very soon, you will go out and we will be talking to a new Government.

There has to be a policy planning. It cannot be done by the bureaucrats. It has to be by some individuals in the country who know what is going on. You may not name the members of this panel. But there has to be a policy. My charge is that you have no policy. You are only moving around like blind mice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Mr. Swell with your wishful thinking, would you like to conclude?

SHRI G. G. SWELL: I have said enough, Madam. Therefore, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Hon. Members: the Prime Minister would reply to the discussion tomorrow at 5 p.m.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH (Bihar): Tomorrow?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): In the Rajya Sabha. As you know, tomorrow is the Private Members' Day. I would like to request you. We can conclude the discussion today itself.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: How can it be, Madam?

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu): Madam, please tell us what is the total time allotted to the Congress Party, how much time they have taken and how much time is left?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): The Prime Minister would be replying tomorrow. Therefore we have to complete the discussion today itself. (*Interruptions*) Shrimati Basanti Sarma, please. (*Interruptions*)

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Madam, may I make a point?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Let us not waste the time. Let her speak. (*Interruptions*)

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Last time, we came to an agreement whereby we allowed the Appropriation Bills to be put through. We withdrew many of our speakers. Now, I would like to know how much time is left, how much more time required and how long we have to sit today. Can you give us an idea? We cannot go on indefinitely. We have to have some idea.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Let her speak now. (*Interruptions*)

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: We should have some idea as to how much more time is required.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: And how long are we going to sit? (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Total one hour is left now and the Prime Minister also is to reply for about one hour.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: If one hour is left for discussion, we are asking how much time is left for the Congress Party.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: We are prepared to listen to the lady Member now. Would the Congress Members be kind enough to withdraw from speaking and give us the time? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Why so? They should also speak. We want to hear their views also.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: It is all right.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS S. ROY KHAPARDE): Would you please listen to me? The hon. Member will speak now.

...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : आप जरा यह भी देखिए, आखिर जिनकी ओर से अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव है उनके कितने सदस्य मौजूद हैं इस सदन में। आप जरा इसको भी देखिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : देखिए। उनके तो सिर्फ दो तीन ही हैं।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैंने कहा कि उधर के कितने सदस्य हैं, मुश्किल से 21-22 हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : उधर के दो तीन लोग ही हैं और आप दो तीन लोग हैं। इसलिए मैं कहती हूं कि इसको आज ही खत्म किया जाए।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : मैडम, आठ घंटे एलाट किए थे और इसमें मेरी पार्टी के 48 मिनट बाकी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : आपकी पार्टी ने सबसे ज्यादा समय लिया है गौतम जी।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : हमारा टाईम 94 मिनट है, श्री माथुर जी ने 46 मिनट लिए हैं। 48 मिनट हमारे बाकी हैं। हम 48 मिनट अपने बोलेंगे तब तक हाउस नहीं उठने देंगे। चाहे फिर इनके सौ बोलें, चाहे दस बोलें। हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। चाहे उनके कितने ही बुलवाएं।

You cannot curtail my time, my party's time.

श्री मोहम्मद अफजल उर्फ मोम अफज (उत्तर प्रदेश) : हमारा भी 21 मिनट टाइम बाकी है तो इनको भी वह टाइम दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : अफजल जी, थोड़ा सा.. (**व्यवधान**) गरिमा नाम की चीज सदन में होनी चाहिए। अभी तक के जितने लोग बोले हैं किसी महिला ने किसी प्रकार की टोका टोकी नहीं की। अब एक महिला खड़ी है बोलने के लिए, उनको बोलने दीजिए.. (**व्यवधान**) नहीं, गलत मत समझिए... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : बात यह हो रही है कि कितना समय चाहिए। आप हाउस को चलाना चाहती हैं तो यह तय कर लीजिए फिर बात शुरू हो जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : कितना समय चलाना चाहते हैं यह सवाल आपने पूछा है। अभी कांग्रेस पक्ष के दो-चार लोग बोलने बाकी हैं। मेरे सामने जो लिस्ट है उस लिस्ट में सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय जी हैं, जनेश्वर जी हैं, जी.जी. स्वेल तो बोल चुके है, गोपालसामी हैं, उपेन्द्र जी हैं लेकिन वे यहां पर नहीं हैं, देन संघ प्रिय गौतम का नाम है, अफजल का नाम है, शंकर दयाल सिंह जी का नाम है। घंटा, दो घंटा तो लगेगा।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : आप 7-8 आदमियों के नाम तो बता चुकी हैं।

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: It cannot be finished within one hour. It is impossible to finish it within one hour.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल इन्होंने आपको अभी कहा कि एक घंट का समय है आपने अभी जो बताया कि यह टाइम एलोकेशन हुआ है, उसके हिसाब से दो एक घंटे में समाप्त नहीं हो सकता। हम तो बैठने को तयार हैं, 7 बजे तक बैठ जाएंगे लेकिन खत्म नहीं होगा। इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री से कल 5 बजे उत्तर देने के पहले दो-एक भाषण सुन लें फिर उनको भी जवाब देने का आनन्द आएगा, नहीं तो खाली प्रायवेट मेम्बर्स बिजिनस के बाद आएंगे तो यहां 50 के बीच मेम्बर्स बैठे होंग और वे जवाब देंगे। इसलिए दो-तीन भाषण उनके पहले हो जाएं, उनका जवाब 6 बजे या साढ़े 6 बजे हो जाए।

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: I would suggest, Madam, that you postpone the discussion after the lady speaks and take it up on Tuesday, because it cannot be finished within one hour. It is impossible. I suggest you postpone the discussion after the lady speaks.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: जीरो आवर कल खत्म किया जाए।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : जीरो आवर को कल खत्म करें और लंच भी खत्म करें और पूरा समय दें। Their party has consumed more than the allotted time. I don't mind if you continue the debate for 12 hour even, but you cannot curtail my time.

उपाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : गौतम जी, किसी भी पार्टी का टाइम करटेल करने की बिल्कुल मंशा नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ एक सवाल पूछना चाहूंगी सभी से, सभी माननीय सदस्यों से कि कल जो जीरो आवर है अगर हम उसको करटेल कर दें तो इसका मतलब है कि आज आप एक घंटा बैठने के लिए तैयार है क्या?

कई माननीय सदस्य : हां कल तैयार हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : आज भी बैठेंगे और कल के लिए जीरो आवर करटेल कर दें।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : जीरो आवर को आप खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं। जिसकी परमिशन आज ही बहुत से लोग ले चुके हैं उसको आप कैसे खत्म करेंगी। चेयरमैन जीरो आवर की पावर दे चुके हैं।... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री जगेश देसाई : मैडम, आज ही बैठिए और एक घंटा और आधा घंटा और तो कल हो जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : फिर ऐसा करते है कि हम आज ही बैठते हैं।... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: आज कब तक, यह तय कर लीजिए।... (**व्यवधान**)

एक माननीय सदस्य : कब तक, क्या सात बजे तक?... (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : एक घंटा या जो भी होगा, देखेंगे।... (**व्यवधान**)

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Madam, it is impossible to complete the discussion within one hour. All the names that you have mentioned, cannot be completed unless you give at least two or two-and-a-half hours... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Where is the question of giving so much time?

(The Deputy Chairman in the Chair

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Madam, What I am suggesting is that at least two hours or so will be required for the Members who are yet to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you speak together, I cannot understand anything.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: In that situation, we want to know how long we have to continue. At least, after the lady Member finishes her speech, we should adjourn today. Tomorrow, we can skip the lunch time. ... ...*(Interruptions)* ..

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : मैडम, मेरा एक प्रश्न है।... (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभापति : यह क्या कह रहे हैं... (**व्यवधान**) बिप्लव बाबू आप क्या बोल रहे हैं... (**व्यवधान**) एक सैकण्ड जरा, मैं अभी सुनती हूं।... (**व्यवधान**)

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Madam, I am suggesting that the time required to complete all the speakers, will be at least two hours or so. Today there is no sufficient time. We are not ready to continue for that long. Let the lady Members who is on her feet, complete her speech. After that we should adjourn today. Tomorrow, we may curtail half-an-hour or so of the Zero Hour. Or we can curtail one hour of the Zero Hour and half-an-hour of the lunch hour. There will be two hours...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: We cannot suspend the Question Hour.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: No, no.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : मैडम, मेरी पार्टी के 45-50 बाकी हैं।.. (**व्यवधान**) हम बोलेंग... (**व्यवधान**) हम अपना समय लेंगे।

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: We can skip the lunch hour tomorrow.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have followed it. I have understood your problem. I know our time is less. How much time is available and how many names are left have been listed over here. I know how much time of whom remains. We can calculate and find it out. Let me discuss it with the Government. Let us come to a negotiated settlement. Okay?

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : मैडम, मैं आपकी बात से सहमत हूं, आज खत्म करना चाहिए। कल प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स डे है और प्राइम मिनिस्टर कल उत्तर देना चाहते हैं तो आज ही सारा खत्म होना चाहिए (**व्यवधान**) किसी समय भी हो। जैसे मेरी पार्टी के मैंने जानबूझकर 40-45 मिनट छोड़े हैं... (**व्यवधान**.) और जितने भी हों, वह सब मेम्बस का है, तो कल अगर आप जीरो आवर काट भी देंगे तो भी नहीं होगा तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि ... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : लंच आवर काट दें।... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : तो भी नहीं होगा।... (**व्यवधान**)

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: We can get two hours.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : लंच आवर की बात आप अभी नहीं कर पायेंगे। लंच आवर... (**व्यवधान**) कल चेयरमैन होंगे... (**व्यवधान**) हाउस के सामने आएगा। कल हाउस तो होगा।... (**व्यवधान**)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear the other side of the House also...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Madam, we can start immediately after the Question Hour. Many times we have skipped the lunch hour. We can do so tomorrow. We can have two-and-a-half hours time. We can complete that. We can have the reply at five o'clock. Managing one hour and fifty minutes is not difficult. We can start the discussion immediately after the Question Hour.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can have one hour after the Question Hour... *(Interruptions)* पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर बोल रही हैं

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Madam, as an alternative, this is only a suggestion.

Monday is a public holiday. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, as you are aware, the Prime Minister will be busy with the SAARC Heads of Government meeting which is taking place in India. I am prepared to accept whatever is agreed to by all of us, but, if we want more time, I suggest that we should agree that the Private Members' Day should be shifted to Tuesday. We can use some time of tomorrow and finish the debate. Let the Prime Minister reply tomorrow, and, on Tuesday, we can do the Private Members' Business in the afternoon.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMA: Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That is a more sensible suggestion and we agree to it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for cooperation on the suggestion.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : आपका जो बुलेटिन आता है, उसमें कह दिया जाए।

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Madam, call it a day. It is about 6 p.m. *(Interruptions)*

ANNOUNCEMENT BY DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If everybody keeps quiet, I can give my ruling.

It has been decided by consensus on the suggestion of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs... *(Interruptions)* Mathur Saheb, it is a disrespect to the Chair if the Member interjects. I am sorry. It is very very bad. I have a limit of tolerance also. If a Member has a tolerance limit, so do I have. Every time I try to help, you people try to interrupt.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: I said you should say "hon. Minister."

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I say "honourable". O.K.? Are you satisfied? I only want to put it on record so that it goes into the bulletin and that there is no problem tomorrow. On the suggestion of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Mrs. Margaret Alva and on agreement by all the Members on this side of the House, it has been decided that tomorrow's Private Members' Business would be taken up on Tuesday. Agreed?

HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It should go in the bulletin. I think we should adjourn now. You speak tomorrow

The House is adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at fifty seven minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 28th April, 1995.